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KEYNOTES AND CHARACTERISTICS WITH COMPARISONS

OF SOME OF THE

LEADING REMEDIES

OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA

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PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO

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PREFACE.

The life-work of the student of the homœopathic Materia Medica is one of constant comparison and differentiation. He must compare the pathogenesis of a remedy with the recorded anamnesis of the patient; he must differentiate the apparently similar symptoms of two or more medicinal agents in order to select the similimum. To enable the student or practitioner to do this correctly and rapidly he must have as a basis for comparison some knowledge of the *individuality* of the remedy; something that is *peculiar*, *uncommon*, or sufficiently *characteristic* in the confirmed pathogenesis of a polychrest remedy that may be used as a pivotal point of comparison. It may be a so-called "keynote," a "characteristic," the "red strand of the rope," any central modality or principle—as the aggravation from motion of Bryonia, the amelioration from motion of Rhus, the furious, vicious delirium of Belladonna or the apathetic indifference of Phosphoric acid—some familiar landmark around which the symptoms may be arranged in the mind for comparison.

Something of this kind seems indispensable to enable us to intelligently and successfully use our volu-

minous symptomatology. Also, if we may judge from the small number of homœopathic physicians who rely on the single remedy in practice, and the almost constant demand for a "revision" of the Materia Medica, its study in the past, as well as at present, has not been altogether satisfactory to the majority.

An attempt to render the student's task less difficult, to simplify its study, to make it both interesting and useful, to place its mastery within the reach of every intelligent man or woman in the profession, is the apology for the addition of another monograph to our present works of reference.

It is all-important that the first step in the study of homœopathic therapeutics be correctly taken, for the pathway is then more direct and the view more comprehensive. The object of this work is to aid the student to master that which is guiding and characteristic in the individuality of each remedy and thus utilize more readily the symptomatology of the homœopathic Materia Medica, the most comprehensive and practical work for the cure of the sick ever given the medical profession. It is the result of years of study as student, practitioner and teacher, and is published at the earnest solicitation of many alumni of Hering College, with the hope that it may be of as much benefit to the beginner as it has been to the compiler.

CHARACTERISTICS

OF SOME OF THE

LEADING REMEDIES.

ACONITE.

Is generally indicated in acute or recent cases occurring in young persons, especially girls of a full, plethoric habit who lead a sedentary life, persons easily affected by atmospheric changes.

Complaints caused by exposure to cold, dry north or west winds, or exposure to draughts of cold air while in a perspiration; bad effects of checked perspiration.

Great fear and anxiety of mind, with great nervous excitability; afraid to go out, to go into a crowd where there is any excitement or many people; to cross the street.

The countenance is expressive of fear; the life is rendered miserable by fear; is sure his disease will prove fatal; predicts the day he will die.

Restless, anxious, does everything in great haste; must change position often; everything startles him.

Pains are intolerable, they drive him crazy; he becomes very restless.

Hahnemann says: "Whenever Aconite is chosen homeopathically, you must, above all, observe the moral symptoms, and be careful that it closely resembles them: the anguish of mind and body; the restlessness; the disquiet not to be allayed."

This mental anxiety, worry, fear accompanies the most trivial ailment.

Music is unbearable, makes her sad (Sab.—during menses, Nat. c.).

On rising from a recumbent position the red face becomes deathly pale, or he becomes faint or giddy and falls, and he fears to rise again; often accompanied by vanishing of sight and unconsciousness.

Amenorrhœa in plethoric young girls; after fright, to prevent suppression of menses.

Aconite should never be given simply to control the fever, never alternated with other drugs for that purpose. If it be a case requiring Aconite no other drug is needed; Aconite will cure the case.

Unless indicated by the exciting cause, is nearly always injurious in first stages of typhoid fever.

Aggravation.—Evening and night, pains are insupportable; in a warm room; when rising from bed; lying on affected side.

Amelioration.—In the open air (Puls. better in open air); after perspiring; from wine.

Relation.—Complementary to Coffea in fever, sleeplessness, intolerance of pain; to Arnica in traumatism. Rarely indicated in fevers which bring out eruptions.

Aconite is the acute of Sulphur, and both precedes and follows it in acute inflammatory conditions.

Abuse of Aconite requires Sulphur.

ABROTANUM.

Marasmus of children with marked emaciation. (Iod., Sanic., Tub.)

The skin is flabby and hangs loose in folds (of neck, Nat. m.).

Painful contractions of the limbs from cramps or following colic.

Rheumatism: for the excessive pain before the swelling commences; from suddenly-checked diarrhœa or other secretions.

Gout: joints stiff, swollen, with pricking sensation; wrists and ankle-joints painful and inflamed.

Very lame and sore all over.

Itching chilblains (Agar.).

Great weakness and prostration and a kind of hectic fever with children; unable to stand.

In marasmus head so weak cannot hold it up (Æth.).

Marasmus of lower extremities only.

Ravenous hunger; losing flesh while eating well (Nat. m., Iod.).

Child is ill-natured, irritable, cross and despondent.

ACTEA.

Puerperal mania; thinks she is going crazy (compare, Calc.).

Mania following disappearance of neuralgia.

Sensation as if a heavy, black cloud had settled all over her and enveloped her head so that all is darkness and confusion.

Heart troubles from reflex symptoms of uterus or ovaries. Heart's action ceases suddenly; impending suffocation.

Menses: irregular; delayed or suppressed by mental emotion, from cold, from fever; with chorea, hysteria or mania.

Spasms: hysterical or epileptic; reflex from uterine disease; worse during menses.

Rheumatic dysmenorrhœa.

False labor-like pains; nausea; "shivers" during first stage of labor; after-pains in the groins.

Severe left-sided infra-mammary pains.

When given during last month of pregnancy shortens labor, if symptoms correspond (Caul., Puls.).

Excessive muscular soreness after dancing, skating, or other violent muscular exertion.

Relation.—Similar to Caulophyllum and Pulsatilla in uterine and rheumatic affections.

Aggravation.—During menstruation; increase of mental symptoms; the more profuse the flow the greater the suffering.

ÆSCULUS.

For persons with hemorrhoidal tendencies, and who suffer with gastric, bilious or catarrhal troubles.

Fullness in various parts, as from an undue amount of blood; heart, lungs, stomach, brain, skin.

Severe dull backache in lumbo-sacral articulation; more or less constant; affecting sacrum and hips.

The back gives out when walking or stooping forward; must sit or lie down.

Mucous membranes of mouth, throat, rectum are swollen, burn, feel dry and raw.

Venous congestion, especially portal and hemorrhoidal.

Despondent; very irritable; loses temper easily and gains control slowly.

Follicular pharyngitis; violent burning, raw sensation in throat; dryness and roughness of throat.

Rectum: dryness and heat of; feels as if full of sticks; knife-like pains shoot up the rectum (Ign., Sulph.); hemorrhoids blind, painful, burning, purplish; rarely bleeding.

Constipation; hard dry stool, difficult to pass, with dryness and heat of rectum.

Sensation of heaviness and lameness in back.

Paralytic feeling in arms, legs and spine.

Prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa, with lameness in back and great fatigue from walking.

Back gives out.

Relation.—Similar to Aloe, Collinsonia, Nux, Sulphur in hemorrhoids.

After Collinsonia has improved piles, Æsc. often cures.

Useful after Nux and Sulph. had failed to cure piles.

ÆTHUSA.

Especially for children during dentition in hot summer weather.

Great weakness; children cannot stand; unable to hold up the head (Abrot.).

Idiocy in children; incapacity to think.

An expression of great anxiety and pain, with a drawn condition and a well-marked linea nasalia.

Features expressive of pain and anxiety.

Herpetic eruption on end of the nose.

Intolerance of milk; cannot bear milk in any form;

it is vomited in large curds as soon as taken, followed by weakness and drowsiness (Mag. c.).

Indigestion of teething children; violent, sudden vomiting of frothy, milk-white substance, followed by curdled milk and cheesy matter.

Spasms, with clinched thumbs, red face, eyes turned downwards, pupils fixed and dilated, foam at the mouth, jaws locked; pulse small, hard, quick.

Weakness and prostration; after vomiting, after stool, after spasm.

Relation.—Similar to Ant. c., Ars., Calc.

AGARICUS.

Persons with light hair; skin and muscles lax.

Old people, with weak, indolent circulation.

Drunkards, especially for their headaches; bad effects after a debauch.

Chilblains, that itch and burn intolerably; frostbite and all consequences of exposure to cold, especially in face.

Involuntary movements *while awake*, cease during sleep; chorea, from simple motions and jerks of single muscles to dancing of whole body; trembling of whole body.

Sensation as if ice touched or ice-cold needles were piercing the skin.

Burning, itching redness of various parts; ears and nose, face, hands and feet; parts red, swollen, hot.

Uncertainty in walking, stumbles over everything in the way.

Spine sensitive to touch; worse mornings.

Spinal irritation due to sexual excesses.

Nervous prostration after sexual debauches.

Every motion, every turn of body causes pain in spine.

Prolapsus, post-climacteric; bearing-down pain almost intolerable (compare MUREX, SEPIA, LILIUM).

Extremely sensitive to cold air (Cal., Kali c., Psor.).

Headaches of persons subject to chorea, or who readily become delirious in fever (Bell.).

Complaints appear diagonally; upper left and lower right side.

Aggravation.—After eating; after coitus; cold air; mental application; before a thunder-storm (Phos., Psor.).

AGNUS.

For the lymphatic constitution.

Absent-minded, reduced power of insight; cannot recollect; has to read a sentence twice before he can comprehend.

"Old sinners," with impotence and gleet; unmarried persons suffering from nervous debility.

Premature old age; melancholy, apathy, mental distraction, self-contempt; arising in young persons from abuse of the sexual powers.

Complete impotence; relaxation, flaccidity, coldness of genitalia. No sexual power or desire.

Impotence, after frequent attacks of gonorrhœa.

Bad effects from suppressed gonorrhœa.

Gleet, with absence of sexual desire or erections.

Leucorrhœa, transparent, but staining linen yellow; *from the very relaxed parts.*

Deficient secretion or suppression of milk in nursing women; often with great sadness; says she will die.

Complains of imaginary odor before the nose, as of herring or musk.

Relations.—Selenium follows well after Agnus in weakness of sexual organs or impotence.

ALOE SOCOTRINA.

Adapted to indolent, "weary" persons; averse to either mental or physical labor; it fatigues.

Old people; especially women of relaxed, phlegmatic habit. Extreme prostration, with perspiration.

Dissatisfied and angry about himself or his complaints, especially when constipated.

Diseases of mucous membranes; causes the production *of mucus in jelly-like lumps* from throat or rectum.

Headaches are worse from heat, better from cold application (Ars.); alternating with lumbago.

Has to hurry to closet immediately after eating and drinking; diarrhœa, with want of confidence in sphincter ani; driving out of bed early in the morning (Sulph.).

Cutting, griping pain in right lower portion of abdomen; excruciating, before and during stool; all pains cease after stool, leaving profuse sweating and extreme weakness.

Flatus offensive, burning, copious; much flatus with small stool.

Solid stool passes involuntarily; hungry during diarrhœa.

Hemorrhoids, like a bunch of grapes; constant bear-

ing down in rectum; bleeding, sore, tender, hot, relieved by cold water.

Itching and burning in anus, preventing sleep.

Relation.—Like Sulphur in many chronic diseases with abdominal plethora and congestion of portal circulation.

Aggravation.—Early morning; sedentary life; hot, dry weather; after eating.

Amelioration.—Cold water; cold weather; discharge of flatus and stool.

ALLIUM CEPA.

Acute catarrhal inflammation of mucous membranes.

Catarrhal headache, with coryza. Worse in the evening, better in open air; worse on returning to a warm room.

Headache ceases during menses; returns when flow disappears (Lach.).

Eyes; burning, biting, smarting as from smoke, must rub them; watery and suffused; capillaries injected and excessive lachrymation.

Coryza; profuse, watery and acrid nasal discharge, with profuse, bland lachrymation (profuse, full of acrid tears, bland and fluent coryza, Euph.).

Spring coryza: after damp northeasterly winds; discharge burns and corrodes nose and upper lip.

Hay fever in August every year; violent sneezing on rising from bed; from handling peaches.

Nasal polypus.

Catarrhal laryngitis; cough compels patient to grasp the larynx; seems as if cough would tear it.

Traumatic chronic neuritis; neuralgia of stump after amputation; burning and stinging pains.

Panaritia: with red streaks up arm; pains drive to despair; in child-bed.

Phlebitis, puerperal; after forceps delivery.

Relation.—Complementary; Phos., Puls., Thuja.

Compatible, before Calc. and Sil. in polypus.

Aggravation.—Predominantly in the evening and in warm room (Puls.).

Amelioration.—In cold room and open air (Puls.).

ALUMINA.

Adapted to persons who suffer from chronic diseases; "the Aconite of chronic diseases."

Constitutions deficient in animal heat (Cal., Psor., Sil.).

Spare, dry, thin subjects; dark complexion; mild, cheerful disposition; hypochondriacs; dry, tettery, itching eruption, worse in winter (Petr.); intolerable itching of whole body when getting warm in bed (Sulph.); scratches until bleeds, then becomes painful.

Constipation: no desire for and no ability to pass stool until there is a large accumulation; great straining, must grasp the seat of closet tightly; stool hard, knotty, like laurel berries, covered with mucus; or soft, clayey, adhering to parts (Plat.).

Inactivity of rectum, even soft stool requires great straining (Plat.).

Constipation of nursing children, from artificial food; bottle-fed babies.

Painful colic.

Has to strain at stool in order to urinate.

Leucorrhœa: acrid and profuse, running down to the heels; worse during the daytime; relieved by cold bathing.

Abnormal appetite; craving for starch, chalk, charcoal, cloves, coffee- or tea-grounds, acids and indigestible things (Psor.).

Chronic eructations for years; worse in evening.

All irritating things—salt, wine, vinegar, pepper—produce cough.

After menses; exhausted physically and mentally, scarcely able to speak (Carbo an., Coc.).

Relations.—Complementary to Bry. Follows Bry., Lach., Sulph. Alumina is the chronic of Bryonia.

Similar to Bar. c., Con., in ailments of old people.

Aggravation.—In cold air; during winter; while sitting; *from eating potatoes.*

Amelioration.—Mild summer weather; warm drinks.

Alumina is one of the chief antidotes for lead poisoning.

AMBRA.

For children, especially young girls who are excitable, nervous and weak.

Lean, thin, emaciated persons who take cold easily.

Great sadness, sits for days weeping.

After business embarrassments, unable to sleep, must get up (Act., Sep.).

Ranula with fetid breath.

Sensation of coldness in abdomen.

The presence of others is unbearable during stool; frequent, ineffectual desire, which makes her anxious.

Metrorrhagia between periods, at very little accident—a long walk, after every hard stool, etc.

Leucorrhœa; thick, bluish-white mucus, especially at night.

Violent cough in spasmodic paroxysms, with eructations and hoarseness; worse from talking or reading aloud (Phos.); evening without, morning with expectoration (Hyos.); whooping-cough, but without crowing inspiration.

Aggravation.—Warm drinks, warm room; music; lying down; reading or talking aloud; the presence of many people.

Amelioration.—After eating; cold air; cold food and drinks.

AMMONIUM CARBONICUM.

Stout, fleshy women with various troubles in consequence of leading a sedentary life; delicate women who must have the "smelling-bottle" continually at hand; readily catch cold in winter.

Loses breath the moment they fall asleep, must awaken to get breath (Grind., Lach.).

Ill-humor during wet, stormy weather.

Nosebleed, *when washing the face* and hands in the morning, from left nostril.

Ozena, blowing bloody mucus from the nose frequently.

Stoppage of nose, mostly at night; must breathe through the mouth, a keynote even in diphtheria; long-lasting coryza; "snuffles" of infants.

AMMONIUM CARBONICUM—(*Continued*).

Putrid sore throat; tendency to gangrenous ulceration of tonsils.

In diphtheria or scarlatina when the nose is stopped up; child cannot sleep because cannot get its breath.

Cholera-like symptoms at the commencement of menstruation (Ver.).

Menses: premature, abundant, preceded by griping colic; acrid, makes the thighs sore; copious at night and when sitting.

Leucorrhœa: watery, burning from the uterus; acrid, profuse from the vagina.

Dyspnœa with palpitation, worse by exertion or on ascending even a few steps; worse in a warm room.

One of the best remedies in emphysema.

Cough; dry, from tickling in throat as from dust, every morning from 3 to 4 A.M. (Kali c.).

Body red, as if from scarlatina.

Malignant scarlatina with deep sleep; stertorous breathing. Miliary rash or faintly developed eruption: threatened paralysis of brain.

Relations.—It antidotes poisoning with Rhus and stings of insects.

Affects the right side most.

Inimical to Laches.

Aggravation.—Cold, wet weather; wet poultices; from washing; during menses.

Amelioration.—Lying on abdomen (Acet. ac.); on painful side (Puls.).

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.

Especially adapted to those who are fat and sluggish; or body large and fat but legs too thin.

Watery, acrid coryza, corroding the lip.

During menses; *diarrhœa and vomiting; bloody discharge from the bowels;* neuralgic pains in the feet; flow more profuse at night.

Obstinate constipation accompanied by much flatus.

Hard, crumbling stools require great effort in expulsion; crumble from verge of anus; vary in color, no two stools alike (Puls.).

Hemorrhoids: sore and smarting; with burning and stinging in the rectum; especially after suppressed leucorrhœa.

Leucorrhœa; like white of egg, preceded by griping pain about the navel; brown, slimy, painless, after every urination.

Hamstrings feel painfully short when walking; tension in the joints as from shortening of the muscles.

Offensive sweat of the feet (Graph., Psor., Sil.).

Relation.—Followed by, Ant. c., Phos., Puls., Sanic.).

ANACARDIUM.

Sudden loss of memory; patient is greatly troubled about his forgetfulness; confused, unfit for business.

Disposed to be malicious, seems bent on wickedness.

Irresistible desire to curse and swear.

Lack of confidence in himself and others.

When walking, is anxious, as if some one were pursuing him; suspects everything around him.

Hypochondriac, with hemorrhoids and constipation.

Sensation, as of a hoop or band around a part (Cac., Carb. ac., Sulph.); as of a dull, blunt instrument pressing.

Strange temper, laughs at serious matters and is

serious over laughable things. Thinks herself a demon; curses and swears.

Headache; relieved entirely when eating (Psor.), when lying down in bed at night, and when about falling asleep; worse during motion and work.

Gastric and nervous headaches of sedentary persons (Bry., Nux).

Apt to choke when eating and drinking (Kava-kava).

Swallows food and drink hastily; symptoms disappear while eating (Psor.).

Great desire for stool, but with the effort the desire passes away without evacuation; rectum seems powerless, with sensation as if plugged up.

Relations.—Symptoms are prone to go from right to left (Lyc.).

Anacardium follows well after Lyc. and Puls.

Plat. follows, and is followed by Anacardium.

ANTHRACINUM.

In carbuncle, malignant ulcer and complaints with ulceration, sloughing and intolerable burning.

When Arsenicum or the best selected remedy fails to relieve the burning pain of carbuncle or malignant ulceration.

Gangrenous ulcers; felon, carbuncle, erysipelas of a malignant type.

Felon; the worse cases, with sloughing and terrible burning pain.

Malignant pustule; black or blue blisters; often fatal in twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

Carbuncle; with horrible burning pains; discharge of ichorous offensive pus.

Dissecting wounds, especially if tendency is to become gangrenous; septic fever and marked prostration.

Suspicious insect stings. If the swelling changes color and red streaks from the wound map out the course of lymphatics.

Septic inflammation from absorption of pus or other deleterious substances, with burning pain and great prostration.

Epidemic spleen diseases of cattle, horses and sheep.

Bad effects from inhaling foul odors of putrid fever or of the dissecting-room; poisoning by foul breath.

Hering says: "To call a carbuncle a surgical disease is the greatest absurdity. An incision is always injurious and often fatal. A case has never been lost under the right kind of treatment, and it should always be treated by internal medicine only."

Relations.—After, Ars., Lach., Sec., Carb. ac.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

For children and young people inclined to grow fat (Cal.).

Old people with morning diarrhœa, or alternate diarrhœa and constipation; pulse hard and rapid.

Gastric complaints from *overeating;* stomach weak, digestion easily disturbed; *a thick, milky-white coating on the tongue*, which is the red strand of the remedy.

Child is fretful, peevish, cannot bear to be touched or looked at; sulky, does not wish to speak or be spoken to (Ant. t., Iod., Sil.).

Great sadness, with weeping.

Loathing of life.

Anxious lachrymose mood, the slightest thing affects her (Puls.); abject despair, suicide by drowning.

Irresistible desire to talk in rhyme or repeat verses.

Sentimental mood in the moonlight, especially ecstatic love; bad effects of disappointed affection.

Disposition to abnormal growths of the skin; finger nails do not grow rapidly; crushed nails grow in splits like warts and with horny spots.

Large horny corns on soles of feet; very sensitive when walking, especially on stone pavements.

Longing for acids and pickles.

Loss of voice from becoming overheated.

Cannot bear the heat of the sun; worse from exertion in the sun; from overheating near the fire.

When symptoms reappear they change locality or go from one side of the body to the other.

Aversion to bathing; child cries when washed or bathed with cold water; cold bathing causes violent headache; causes suppressed menses.

Whooping-cough: < by being overheated in the sun or in a warm room; from cold washing.

Relations.—Complementary to Squilla.

Similar to Ipec., Lyc., Puls. in gastric complaints.

Aggravation.—After eating; cold bath; acids or sour wine; *after heat of sun or fire.*

Amelioration.—In the open air; during rest; after a warm bath.

Adapted to torpid, phlegmatic persons; the hydrogenoid constitution (of Grauvogl).

Diseases from exposure in damp basements or cellars (Ars., Aran., Tereb.).

Through the pneumogastric nerve it depresses the action of respiration and circulation, thus producing the keynote of the remedy, viz., when the patient coughs there appears to be a large collection of mucus in the bronchi; it seems as if much would be expectorated, but nothing comes up.

Child: clings to those around; wants to be carried; cries and whines if anyone touches it; will not let you feel the pulse.

Great sleepiness or irresistible inclination to sleep, with nearly all complaints (Nux m.).

Face cold, blue, pale, covered with cold sweat.

Tongue coated white, with reddened papillæ and red edges; *extraordinary craving for apples* (for pickles, Ant. c.).

Thirstlessness (Puls.).

Vomiting: in any position except lying on right side; until he faints; followed by drowsiness and prostration.

Asphyxia: mechanical, as apparent death from drowning; from mucus in bronchi; from impending paralysis of lungs; with *drowsiness and coma.*

Child at birth pale, breathless, gasping; asphyxia neonatorum. Relieves the "death-rattle" (Taran.).

Relation.—Similar to Lyc.; but spasmodic motion of alæ is replaced by dilated nostrils.

Similar to Veratrum; both have diarrhœa, colic, vomiting, coldness and craving for acids.

Similar to Ipecac., but more drowsiness from defective respiration.

When lungs seem to fail, patient becomes sleepy. Cough declines or ceases.

For bad effects of vaccination when Thuja fails and Silica is not indicated.

Before Silica in dyspnœa from foreign bodies in the larynx.

Children not easily impressed when Ant. tart. seems indicated in coughs, require Hepar.

In spring and autumn, when damp weather commences, coughs of children get worse.

Aggravation.—In damp, cold weather; lying down at night; warmth of room; change of weather in spring.

Amelioration.—Cold open air; sitting upright; expectorating.

APIS.

Adapted to the strumous constitution; glands enlarged, indurated; scirrhus or open cancer.

Women, especially widows; children and girls who, though generally careful, become awkward, and let things fall while handling them (Bov.).

Weeping disposition; cannot help crying; discouraged, despondent (Puls.).

Bag-like, puffy swelling under the eyes (over the eyes, Kali c.).

Extreme sensitiveness to touch (Bell., Lach.).

Pain: *burning*, *stinging*, *sore;* suddenly migrating from one part to another (Kali bi., Puls.).

Sudden, shrill, piercing screams from children while waking or sleeping (Hellebore).

Thirstlessness: in anasarca; ascites (Acetic acid, but face more waxy and great thirst).

Incontinence of urine, with great irritation of the parts; can scarcely retain the urine a moment, and when passed scalds severely; frequent, painful, scanty, bloody.

Affects right side; enlargement or dropsy of right ovary.

Intermittent fever; chill 3 P.M. (Thuja, 3 A.M. and 3 P.M.).

Diarrhœa: of drunkards; in eruptive diseases, especially if eruption be suppressed; involuntary, as though anus were wide open (Phos.).

Relations.—Complementary: Nat. mur.

Disagrees, when used either before or after Rhus.

Has cured scarlatina albuminuria after Canth., Dig., Hell., failed.

Aggravation.—After sleeping (Lach.); closed, especially warmed and heated rooms, are intolerable; from getting wet (Rhus), but better from washing or moistening the part in cold water.

Amelioration.—Open air; cold water or cold bathing; uncovering; pains by coughing, walking or changing position; when sitting erect.

Ars. and Puls. follow Apis well.

APOCYNUM.

Excretions diminished, especially urine and sweat.

Dropsy of serous membranes; acute, inflammatory.

Dropsy: with thirst, but drinking causes pain or fluid is vomited; most cases uncomplicated with organic diseases; after typhus, typhoid, scarlatina, cirrhosis.

Acute hydrocephalus, with open sutures; stupor, sight of one eye lost; constant and voluntary motion of one arm and one leg (left arm and leg, Bry.); forehead projected.

Amenorrhœa in young girls, with bloating or dropsical extension of abdomen and extremities.

Metrorrhagia, continued or paroxysmal flow; fluid or clotted; nausea, vomiting, palpitation; pulse quick, feeble, when moved; vital depression, fainting, when raising head from the pillow.

Cough short and dry, or deep and loose, during pregnancy (Con.).

Relations.—Similar to Acetic acid, Apis, Ars., Cinch., in dropsical affections.

ARGENTUM METALLICUM.

Tall, thin, irritable persons.

Ailments from abuse of Mercury.

Constitutional effects of onanism.

Affects the cartilages, tarsal, ears, nose, eustachian; the structures entering into joints.

Exhausting, fluent coryza with sneezing.

Hoarseness; of professional singers, public speakers (Alum., Arum t.). Total loss of voice with professional singers.

Throat and larynx feel raw or sore on swallowing or coughing.

Laughing excites cough (Phos., Stan.) and produces profuse mucus in larynx.

When reading aloud has to hem and hawk; cough with easy expectoration; gelatinous, viscid mucus, looking like boiled starch.

Great weakness of the chest (Stan.); worse left side.

Alteration in timbre of voice with singers and public speakers (Arum t.).

Raw spot over bifurcation of the trachea; worse when using voice, talking or singing.

Relation.—Follows well after Alum.

Similar to Stan. in cough excited by laughing.

Aggravation.—Riding in a carriage; when touched or pressed upon; talking, singing, reading aloud.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

Acute or chronic diseases from unusual or long-continued mental exertion.

Always think of Argentum nit. on seeing withered, dried-up, old-looking patients (thin, scrawny, Sec.).

Emaciation, progressing every year; most marked in lower extremities (Amm. m.).

Apprehension when ready for church or opera; diarrhœa sets in (Gels.).

Prevents excessive granulation in ulcers.

Great longing for fresh air (Puls., Sulph.).

Acute granular conjunctivitis; scarlet-red, like raw beef; discharge profuse, muco-purulent.

Ophthalmia neonatorum: purulent discharge; cornea opaque, ulcerated; lids sore, thick, swollen; agglutinated in morning.

Eye strain from sewing, < in warm room > in open air (Nat. m., Ruta).

Walks and stands unsteadily, especially when he thinks himself unobserved.

Convulsions preceded by great restlessness.

Flatulent dyspepsia: belching after every meal; stomach, as if it would burst with wind; difficult, finally air rushes out with great violence.

Belching accompanies most gastric ailments.

Time passes slowly; impulsive, wants to do things in a hurry; must walk fast; is always hurried; anxious, irritable, nervous.

Urine passes unconsciously day and night.

Great weakness of lower extremities, with trembling.

Sensation of a splinter in throat when swallowing (Hep., Nit. ac., Sil.).

Chronic laryngitis of singers; the high notes cause cough.

Child is fond of sugar, but diarrhœa results from eating it.

Chilly when uncovered, yet feels smothered if wrapped up.

Diarrhœa as soon as he drinks.

Relation.—Natrum mur. for the bad effect of cauterizing with nitrate of silver.

Boys' complaints after using tobacco (Ars., Ver.).

Similar to Nat. m., Nit. ac., Lach. and Aurum.

Lyc. follows well in flatulent dyspepsia.

Aggravation.—Cold food; eating sugar; mental exertion.

Amelioration.—Open air; craves the wind blowing in his face.

ARNICA.

For the bad effects resulting from mechanical injuries.

Especially adapted to those who remain long impressed by even slight mechanical injuries.

Sore, lame, bruised feeling all through the body, as if beaten; traumatic affections of muscles.

Mechanical injuries, especially with stupor from concussion.

Concussions and contusions, results of shock or injury; without laceration of soft parts.

Nervous, cannot bear pain; whole body over-sensitive (Cham., Cof., Ign.).

Everything on which he lies seems too hard; complains constantly of it and keeps moving from place to place in search of a soft spot (the parts rested upon feel sore and bruised, Bap.; must move continually to obtain relief from the pain, Rhus.)

Heat of upper part of body; coldness of lower.

The face or head and face alone is hot, the body cool.

Unconsciousness; when spoken to answers correctly, but unconsciousness and delirium at once return (falls asleep in the midst of a sentence, Bap.).

Gout and rheumatism, with great fear of being touched or struck by persons coming near him.

Cannot walk erect on account of a bruised sort of feeling in pelvic region.

Tendency to small, painful boils, one after another, extremely sore (small boils in crops, Sulph.).

Says there is nothing the matter with him.

Meningitis after mechanical or traumatic injuries; from falls, concussion of brain, etc. When suspecting exudation of blood, to facilitate absorption.

Apoplexy; loss of consciousness, involuntary evacuation from bowels and bladder.

Paralysis (left-sided); pulse full, strong, stertor, sighing, muttering.

Soreness of parts after labor; prevents post-partum hemorrhage and puerperal complications.

Retention or incontinence of urine after labor (Op.).

Relation.—Complementary to, Acon., Hyper., Rhus.

Arnica follows well after; Acon., Apis, Ham., Ipec., Verat.

In ailments from spirituous liquors or from charcoal vapors, Arn. is often indicated.

In spinal concussion, compare HYPER.

Aggravation.—At rest; when lying down; from wine.

Amelioration. — From contact; motion (Rhus., Ruta.).

ARSENICUM.

Great prostration, with rapid sinking of the vital forces; fainting.

The disposition is:

a. Depressing, melancholic, despairing, indifferent.

b. Anxious, fearful, restless, full of anguish.

c. Irritable, sensitive, peevish, easily vexed.

The greater the suffering the greater the anguish, restlessness and fear of death.

Burning pains; the affected parts burn like fire, as if hot coals were applied to parts (Anthr.).

Burning thirst without special desire to drink; the stomach does not seem to tolerate, because it cannot assimilate, cold water; lies like a stone in the stomach. It is wanted, but he cannot drink it.

Great thirst for cold water; drinks often, but little at a time; eats seldom, but much.

Teething children are pale, weak, fretful, and want to be carried rapidly.

Diarrhœa, after eating or drinking; stool scanty, dark-colored, offensive, and, whether small or large, *followed by great prostration.*

Mental restlessness; cannot rest in any place; changing his position continually; wants to go from one bed to another, and lies now here and now there.

Rapid emaciation, with cold sweat and great debility (Tab., Ver.).

Excessive exhaustion from least exertion.

Exhaustion is not felt by the patient while lying still; when he moves he is surprised to find himself so weak.

Fear of death; thinks it useless to take medicine, is surely going to die.

Symptoms generally worse from one to two o'clock in the morning and afternoon.

Gastric derangements from eating fruits or ice cream.

Skin dry, cold, blue and wrinkled, with cold, clammy perspiration.

Breathing: asthmatic; must sit or bend forward; springs out of bed at night, especially after twelve o'clock; unable to lie down for fear of suffocation.

Bad effects from decayed food or animal matter, whether by inoculation, olfaction or ingestion.

Relation. — Complementary: All. s., Carbo v., Phos.

Ars. should be thought of in ailments from: chewing

tobacco; alcoholism; sea bathing; sausage poisoning; dissecting wounds and anthrax poison; stings of venomous insects.

Aggravation.—*After midnight* (1 to 2 A.M. or P.M.); from cold; cold drinks or food; when lying on affected side or with the head low.

Amelioration.—From heat in general (reverse of Sec.) except headache, which is temporarily > by cold bathing.

ARUM TRIPHYLLUM.

Coryza; acrid, fluent; nostrils raw.

Nose feels stopped up in spite of the watery discharge.

Acrid, ichorous discharge, excoriating inside of nose, alæ, and upper lip.

Constant picking at the nose until it bleeds; boring with the finger into the side of the nose.

Picks lips until they bleed; corners of mouth sore, cracked, bleeding (with malignant tendency, Cundurango); bites nails until fingers bleed.

Aphonia; complete, after exposure to northwest winds (Acon., Hep.).

Clergyman's sore throat; voice hoarse, uncertain, uncontrollable, changing continually; worse from talking, speaking or singing; orators, singers, actors, auctioneers.

Children refuse food and drink on account of soreness of mouth and throat.

Saliva profuse, acrid, corrodes the mucous membrane; buccal cavity raw and bleeding.

Desquamation in large flakes, a second or third time, in scarlatina.

The sore mouth and nose are guiding in malignant scarlatina and diphtheria.

Relation.—Useful: after Hep. and Nit. ac. in dry, hoarse, croupy cough; after Caust. and Hep. in morning hoarseness and deafness, and in scarlatina.

The higher potencies most prompt and effective.

ASARUM.

Nervous, anxious people; excitable or melancholy.

Cold "shivers" from any emotion.

Oversensitiveness of nerves, scratching of linen or silk, crackling of paper is unbearable.

Sensation as if ears were plugged up with some foreign substance.

When reading, sensation in eyes as if they would be pressed asunder or outward; relieved by bathing them in cold water.

Cold air or cold water very pleasant; sunshine, light and wind are intolerable.

Unconquerable longing for alcohol; a popular remedy in Russia for drunkards.

"Horrible sensation" in the stomach when waking in the morning (after a debauch).

Great faintness and constant yawning.

Relation.—Similar to: Caust. in modalities.

Aggravation.—In cold and dry, or clear, fine weather (Caust.).

Amelioration.—Washing face or bathing affected parts with cold water; in damp, wet weather (Caust).

Followed by: Bis., Caust., Puls.

For constitutions broken down by bad effects of mercury and syphilis.

Constantly dwelling on suicide.

Profound melancholy: feels hateful and quarrelsome; desire to commit suicide; life is a constant burden; after abuse of mercury.

Ailments from grief, disappointed love, with longing for death and suicide.

Ailments from fright, anger, contradiction, mortification, vexation, dread, or reserved displeasure (Staph.).

Oversensitive: least contradiction excites wrath; to pain; to smell, taste, hearing, touch (Anac.).

Caries of the nasal, palatine and mastoid bones; ozena, otorrhœa, excessively fetid discharge; pains worse at night; drive to despair.

Foul breath; in girls at puberty.

Syphilitic and mercural affections of the bones.

Falling of the hair, especially in syphilitic and mercurial affections.

Prolapsed and indurated uterus; from over-reaching or straining (Pod., Rhus).

Menstrual and uterine affections, with great melancholy.

Violent palpitation, anxiety, with congestion of blood to head and chest; pulse small, feeble, rapid, irregular.

Fatty degeneration of heart (Phos.).

Relation.—Aurum follows, and is followed well by Syphilinum.

Aggravation.—In cold air; when getting cold; while lying down; many complaints come on only in winter.

Amelioration.—In warm air, when growing warm, in the morning, and during summer.

BAPTISIA.

For the lymphatic temperament.

Great prostration, with disposition to decomposition of fluids; ulceration of mucous membranes.

All exhalations and discharges fetid and offensive; breath, stool, urine, perspiration (Psor.).

Dysentery of old people; diarrhœa of children, especially when very offensive (Carbo v., Psor.).

Stupor; falls asleep while being spoken to or in the midst of his answer (when spoken to, answers correctly, but delirium returns at once, Arnica).

Face flushed, dusky, dark-red, with a stupid, besotted, drunken expression.

Can swallow liquids only; least solid food gags (can swallow liquids only, but has aversion to them, Sil.).

Cannot go to sleep because she cannot get herself together; feels scattered about and tosses about to get the pieces together; thought she was three persons, could not keep them covered (Petr.).

In whatever position the patient lies, the parts rested upon feel sore and bruised (compare, ARN.).

Decubitus in typhoid.

Relation.—Similar to Arn., Gels., Bry., Ars., in the early stages of fever with malaise, nervousness, flushed face, drowsiness and muscular soreness.

When Arsen. has been improperly given or too often repeated in typhoid or typhus.

After Baptisia, Crotal., Ham., Nit. ac. and Tereb. act well in hemorrhage of typhoid and typhus.

BARYTA CARBONICUM.

Especially adapted to complaints of first and second childhood.

BARYTA CARBONICUM—(*Continued*).

Scrofulous, dwarfish children who do not grow (children who grow too rapidly, Calc.); scrofulous ophthalmia, cornea opaque; abdomen swollen; frequent attacks of colic; face puffed, bloated; general emaciation.

Children both physically and mentally weak.

Persons subject to quinsy, take cold easily; or with every, even the least, cold have an attack of tonsillitis, prone to suppuration (Psor.).

Dwarfish, hysterical women and old maids with scanty menses; deficient heat, always cold and chilly.

Old, cachetic people; scrofulous, especially when fat; or those who suffer from gouty complaints.

Diseases of old men; hypertrophy or induration of prostate and testes.

Swellings and indurations, or incipient suppuration of glands, especially cervical and inguinal.

Offensive foot sweat; toes and soles get sore; throat affections after checked foot sweat (compare, GRAPH., PSOR., SANIC., SIL.).

Great sensitiveness to cold (Calc., Con., Kali c., Psor.).

Relation.—Frequently useful before or after Psor., Tub. and Sulph.

After Bar. c., Psor. will often eradicate the constitutional tendency to quinsy.

Incompatible, after Calc. in scrofulous affections.

Aggravation.—When thinking of his disease (Oxal. ac.); lying on painful side.

BELLADONNA.

Adapted to bilious, lymphatic, plethoric constitutions; persons who are lively and entertaining when well, but violent and often delirious when sick.

Women and children with light hair and blue eyes, fine complexion, delicate skin; sensitive, nervous, threatened with convulsions.

Great liability to take cold; sensitive to draughts of air, especially when uncovering the head; from having the hair cut; tonsils become inflamed after riding in a cold wind (Acon., Hep., Rhus—takes cold from exposure of feet, Con., Cup., Sil.).

Quick sensation and motion; eyes snap and move quickly; pains come suddenly, last indefinitely and cease suddenly (Mag. p.).

Pains usually in short attacks; *cause redness of face and eyes;* fulness of head and throbbing of carotids.

Head hot and painful, face flushed, eyes wild, staring, pupils dilated, pulse full and bounding (like buckshot striking the finger), mucous membrane of mouth dry, stool tardy and urine suppressed; sleepy, but cannot sleep (Cham., Op.).

Convulsions during teething, with fever (without fever, Mag. p.).

Rush of blood to head and face.

Imagines he sees ghosts, hideous faces, and various insects (Stram.).

Fear of imaginary things, wants to run away from them.

Violent delirium; disposition to bite, spit, strike and tear things; breaks into fits of laughter and gnashes the teeth; wants to bite and strike the attendants (Stram.).

Vertigo when stooping, or when rising from stooping (Bry.).

Headache; congestive, *with red face, throbbing of brain*

and carotids (Melil.); worse from slight noise, jar, motion or light; better by leaning head forward or pressing with hand.

Pressing downwards as if the contents of abdomen would issue from the vulva; > standing and sitting erect; worse mornings (Lill., Murex, Sep.).

Relations.—Complementary, Calcarea.

Belladonna is the acute of Calcarea, which is often required to complete a cure.

Similar to Acon., Bry., Cic., Gels., Hyos., Op., Stram.

Aggravation.—From touch, motion, noise, draught of air, looking at bright, shining objects (Lys., Stram.); after 3 P.M.; night, after midnight; while drinking; uncovering the head; summer sun.

Amelioration.—Rest; standing or sitting erect; warm room.

BENZOIC ACID.

A gouty, rheumatic diathesis engrafted on a gonorrhœal or syphilitic patient.

Gouty concretions; arthritis vaga; affects all the joints, especially the knee, cracking on motion; nodosities.

Urine dark, and the urinous odor highly intensified.

Eneuresis nocturna of delicate children; strong characteristic odor; excess of uric acid.

Catarrh of bladder after suppressed gonorrhœa.

Diarrhœa of children; white, offensive, exhausting liquid stools; urine offensive and of a deep red color.

Cough, with secretion of green mucus (Natr. s.); extreme weariness, lassitude.

Relation.—Similar to Cop., Nitr., Fer., Thuja, especially in eneuresis after Nitr. has failed.

Useful after Colch. fails in gout; after abuse of Cop. in suppression of gonorrhœa.

Incompatible: wine, which aggravates urinary, gouty and rheumatic affections.

BERBERIS.

The renal or vesical symptoms predominate.

Pain in small of back; very sensitive to touch in renal region; worse when sitting and lying.

Burning and soreness in region of kidneys.

Rheumatic and gouty complaints, with diseases of the urinary organs.

Colic from gall-stones.

Bilious colic, followed by jaundice; clay-colored stools; fistula in ano, with bilious symptoms and itching of the parts; short cough and chest complaints, especially after operations for fistulæ (Cal. p., Sil.).

Stitching, cutting pain from left kidney following course of ureter into bladder and urethra (Tab.—r. kidney, Lyc.).

Renal colic, and worse left side (Tab.—either side, with urging and strangury, Canth.).

Bubbling sensation in kidneys (Med.).

Urine: greenish, blood-red, with thick, slimy mucus; transparent, reddish or jelly-like sediment.

Movement brings on or increases urinary complaints.

Relation.—Similar to Canth., Lyc., Tab., in renal colic.

Aggravation.—Motion, walking or carriage-riding.

Dread of downward motion in nearly all complaints.

Great anxiety from downward motion; when laying the child down on a couch or in the crib; when rocking, dancing, swinging; going down stairs or rapidly down hill; horseback-riding (Sanic.).

Excessively nervous, easily frightened by the slightest noise or an unusual sharp sound.

Aphthæ: in the mouth, on the tongue, inside of the cheek; easily bleeding when eating or touched; prevents child from nursing; with hot mouth, dryness and thirst (Ars.); cracked and bleeding tongue; salivation, especially during dentition.

Aphthous sore mouth; is worse from touch; eating salty or sour food; of old people, often from plate of teeth.

Leucorrhœa: profuse, albuminous, starchy, with sensation as if warm water were flowing down; for two weeks between the catamenia (compare, Bov.).

Skin; unhealthy, slight injuries suppurate (Calend., Hep., Sil.).

Hair becomes frowsy and tangled; splits, sticks together at the tips; if these bunches are cut off, they form again, cannot be combed smooth; eyelashes turn inward and inflame the eyes; tendency to "wild hairs" (Psor., Lyc.).

Relation.—Borax follows, Calc., Psor., Sulph.

Is followed by Ars., Bry., Lyc., Phos., Sil.

Incompatible; should not be used before or after acetic acid, vinegar, wine.

Aggravation.—*Downward motion;* from sudden, slight noises; smoking, which may bring on diarrhœa; damp, cold weather.

Amelioration. — Pressure; holding painful side with hand.

BOVISTA.

Persons who suffer from tettery eruptions, dry or moist.

Adapted to old maids; with palpitation.

Stammering children.

Discharge from nose and all mucous membranes very tough, stringy, tenacious (Kali bi.).

Unusually deep impression on finger, from using blunt instruments, scissors, knife, etc.

Intolerance of tight clothing around the waist (Calc., Lach.).

Sweat in axilla, smells like onions.

Hemorrhage after extraction of teeth (Ham.); wounds; epistaxis.

Great weakness of joints and weariness of hands and feet.

Awkwardness, inclined to drop things from hands (Apis).

Menses: flow *only at night*, not in the daytime (only during day, cease lying, Caust., Lil.); occasional show every few days between periods (Bor.); every two weeks dark and clotted.

Relations.—Compare CALC. and SEP. in menstrual irregularities.

Bovista antidotes, effects of external applications of tar.

When Rhus seems indicated, but fails to cure, in urticaria.

BROMIUM.

It acts best on persons with *light-blue eyes, flaxen hair, light eyebrows, fair, delicate skin; blonde, red-cheeked, scrofulous girls.*

Sensation of cobweb on the face (Bor., Graph.).

Fan-like motion of alæ nasi (Ant. t., Lyc.).

Sailors suffer with asthma "on shore."

Stony, hard, scrofulous or tuberculous swelling of glands (thyroid, submaxillary, parotid, testes).

Diphtheria, beginning in bronchi, trachea or larynx, and extending upwards; *chest pains running upwards.*

Membranous and diphtheritic croup; much rattling of mucus during cough, but no choking, as in Hepar.

Croupy symptoms with hoarseness during whooping-cough.

Physometra; emission of flatus from the vagina (Lyc.).

Cold sensation in larynx on inspiration (Rhus., Sulph.).

Relations.—Compare: in croup and croupy affections, Chlor., Hep., Iod., Spong.

Hard goitre cured after Iod. failed.

Brom. has cured in croup after failure of Iod., Phos., Hep., Spong.; especially in relapses after Iodum.

The chief distinction between Brom. and Iod. is, the former cures the blue-eyed and the latter the black-eyed patients.

BRYONIA.

Is best adapted to persons of a gouty or rheumatic diathesis; prone to so-called bilious attacks.

Bryonia patients are irritable, inclined to be vehement and angry; dark or black hair, dark complex-

ions, firm muscular fibre; dry, nervous, slender people (Nux).

One of the chief characteristics of Bryonia is, *aggravation from any motion.*

Ailments from chagrin, mortification, anger (Col., Staph.); violence, with chilliness and coldness; after anger chilly, but with head hot and face red (Aur.).

Pains; stitching, tearing, worse at night; aggravated by motion, relieved by absolute rest, and lying on painful side.

Constant motion of left arm and leg (Apoc., Hell.).

Delirium; talks constantly about his business; desire to get out of bed and go home (Act., Hyos.).

Headache: when stooping, as if brain would burst through forehead; from ironing (Sep.); on coughing; in morning after rising or when first opening the eyes; commencing in the morning, gradually increasing until evening; from constipation.

Vicarious menstruation, nosebleed when menses should appear (Phos.).

Patient cannot sit up from nausea and faintness.

Pressure as from stone at pit of the stomach, relieved by eructation.

Constipation: inactive, no inclination; stool large, hard, dark, dry, as if burnt.

Mammæ heavy, of a stony hardness; pale, but hard; hot and painful; *must support the breasts* (Phyt.).

Great thirst for large quantities, at long intervals.

Complaints: when warm weather sets in, after cold days; from cold drinks or ices in hot weather; after taking cold or getting hot in summer; from exposure to draft, cold wind (Acon., Hep.); suppressed discharges.

Desires things immediately which are not to be had, or which when offered are refused.

Relations.—Complementary: Alumina, Rhus.

Similar to Bell. for hasty speech and hasty drinking.

To Ran. bulb. in pleuritic or rheumatic pains of chest.

After Bry.; Alum., Kali c., Nux, Phos., Rhus, Sulph.

Aggravation.—*Motion*, exertion, touch; cannot sit up, gets faint or sick or both; warmth, warm food; suppressed discharges of any kind.

Amelioration.—Lying, especially on painful side (Puls.); *rest;* cold, eating cold things.

CACTUS.

Sanguineous congestions in persons of plethoric habit (Acon.).

Fear of death; believes the disease incurable (Ars.).

Hemorrhage; from nose, lungs, stomach, rectum, bladder (Crotal., Millef., Phos.).

Headache, pressing like a heavy weight on vertex; climacteric.

Headache and neuralgia; congestion, periodic, right-sided; severe, throbbing, pulsating pain.

Whole body feels as if caged, each wire being twisted tighter and tighter.

Constriction; of throat, chest, heart, bladder, rectum, uterus, vagina; often caused or brought on by the slightest contact.

Heart feels as if clasped and unclasped rapidly by an iron hand.

Pains everywhere; darting, springing like chain

lightning, and ending with a sharp, vise-like grip, only to be again renewed.

Menstrual flow ceases when lying down (Caust.).

Palpitation: day and night; worse when walking and lying on left side; at approach of menses.

Fever paroxysm returns at 11 A.M. and 11 P.M.

Relation.—Compare DIG., GELS., LACH., TAB.

CALCAREA.

Leucophlegmatic, blonde hair, light complexion, blue eyes, fair skin.

Psoric constitutions; pale, weak, timid, easily tired when walking.

Disposed to grow fat, corpulent, unwieldy.

Children with red face, flabby muscles, who sweat easily and take cold readily in consequence.

Large heads and abdomens; fontanelles and sutures open.

Head sweats profusely while sleeping, wetting pillow far around (Sil., Sanic.).

Profuse perspiration, mostly on back of head and neck, or on chest and upper part of body (Sil.).

Difficult and delayed dentition with characteristic head sweats.

During either sickness or convalescence, great longing for eggs; aversion to open air; sensitive to cold, damp air; great liability to take cold.

Girls who are fleshy, plethoric, and grow too rapidly.

Menstruation too early, too profuse, too long lasting; with subsequent amenorrhœa and chlorosis, with menses scanty or suppressed.

Women; menses too early, too profuse; feet habitually cold and damp, as if they had on cold damp stockings; continually cold in bed.

The least mental excitement causes profuse return of menstrual flow (Sulph.).

Fears she will lose her reason or that people will observe her mental confusion.

Lung diseases of tall, slender, rapidly growing youth; oftener the guide to the constitutional remedy than Phosphorus.

Diseases arising from defective assimilation; imperfect ossification; difficulty in learning to walk or stand; children have no disposition to walk and will not try.

Longing for fresh air, which inspires, benefits, strengthens (Puls., Sulph.).

Pit of stomach swollen like an inverted saucer, and painful to pressure.

Uræmic or other diseases brought on by standing on cold, damp pavements, or working while standing in cold water.

Feels better in every way when constipated.

Painless hoarseness.

Desire to be magnetized (Phos.).

Relations.—Complementary; to Bell., which is the acute of Calc.

Calc. acts best: before, Lyc., Nux., Phos., Sil.

It follows; Nit. ac., Puls., Sulph. (especially if pupils are dilated).

According to Hahnemann, Calc. *must not be used before* Nit. ac. and Sulph.; may produce unnecessary complications.

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

For persons ænemic and dark complexion, dark hair and eyes.

During first and second dentition of scrofulous children.

Children: emaciate, unable to stand; slow in learning to walk (Sil.); sunken, flabby abdomen.

Rachitis: cranial bones thin and brittle; fontanelles and sutures remain open too long, or close and reopen; delayed or complicated teething.

Spine weak, disposed to curvatures; unable to support body; neck weak, unable to support head (Abrot.).

Girls at puberty, tall, growing rapidly; tendency of bones to soften or spine to curve (Ther.).

Ailments from grief, disappointed love (Aur., Ign., Phos. ac.).

Involuntary sighing (Ign.).

Non-union of bones; promotes callous (Symp.).

Rheumatism of cold weather; getting well in Spring and returning in Autumn.

Headache of school-girls (Nat. m., Psor.).

At every attempt to eat, colic pains in abdomen.

Fistula in ano, alternating with chest symptoms (Berb.); lack of animal heat; cold sweat and general coldness of body.

Relations.—Complementary: Ruta.

Similar to; Carbo an., Cal. fluor., Calc., Fluor. ac., Kali. phos., Sil.; to Psor. in debility remaining after acute diseases.

Acts best: before Sulph., Iod., Psor.

Aggravation.—Exposure to damp, cold, changeable weather; east winds; melting snow; mental exertion.

Amelioration.—In summer; warm, dry atmosphere.

CAMPHORA.

Pain better while thinking of it (worse, Helon., Ox. ac.).

Persons physically and mentally weak and irritable.

Exceedingly sensitive to cold air.

Bad effects of shock from injury; surface of body cold, face pale, blue, lips livid, profound prostration.

Surface cold to the touch yet cannot bear to be covered; throws off all coverings (Sec.).

Skin of whole body painfully sensitive to slightest touch.

Sudden attacks of vomiting and diarrhœa; nose cold and pointed; anxious and restless; skin and breath cold.

In first stages of cholera morbus and Asiatic cholera; severe, long-lasting chill (Verat.).

Great coldness of skin with sudden and complete prostration; often a remedy in congestive chill; pernicious intermittent (Verat.).

Relations.—Camphor antidotes nearly every vegetable medicine; also tobacco, fruits containing prussic acid, poisonous mushrooms; should not be allowed in the sickroom in its crude form.

Compare; Carbo veg., Opium, Verat.

Amelioration.—When thinking of existing complaint; warm air; drinking cold water.

CANTHARIS.

Oversensitiveness of all parts.

Pain; raw, sore, burning in every part of body, internally and externally; with extreme weakness.

Disgust for everything; drink, food, tobacco.

Drinking even small quantities of water increases pain in the bladder.

Constant urging to urinate, passing but a few drops at a time, which is mixed with blood.

Intolerable urging, before, during, and after urination.

Burning, cutting pains in urethra during micturition.

Stool: passage of white or pale, red, tough mucus, like scrapings from the intestines, with streaks of blood (Colch.).

Skin: vesicular, erysipelas; vesicles all over body which are sore and suppurating.

Erythema from exposure to sun's rays (sunburn).

Burns before blisters form and when they have formed. If the skin be unbroken, apply an alcoholic solution of any potency and cover with cotton; this will promptly relieve pain and often prevent vesication. If skin be broken, use in boiled or distilled water, and in each case give potency internally.

CALENDULA.

Traumatic affections: to secure union by first intention and prevent suppuration.

In all cases of loss of soft parts when union cannot be affected by means of adhesive plaster.

External wounds with or without loss of substance; torn and jagged looking wounds; post-surgical operations; to promote healthy granulation and prevent excessive suppuration and disfiguring scars.

Traumatic and idiopathic neuroma (Cepa); neuritis

from lacerated wounds (Hyper.); exhausted from loss of blood and excessive pain.

Rupture of muscles or tendons; wounds penetrating articulations with loss of synovial fluid.

Wounds: with sudden pain during febrile heat; constitutional tendency to erysipelas; old, neglected, offensive.

Ulcers: irritable, inflamed, sloughing, varicose; painful as if beaten (Arn.); excessive secretion of pus.

Calendula is almost specific for clean, surgical cuts or lacerated wounds, to prevent excessive suppuration.

Relations.—Complementary: Hepar, Salic. ac.

Similar to: Arn. in traumatism without laceration of soft tissue.

Hyper. in injuries to parts rich in sentient nerves where pain is excessive and out of all proportion to injury.

Symp., Calc. phos., for non-union of bones.

Rhus, Ruta, strains or injuries of single muscles.

Salic. ac., to prevent excessive suppuration.

Acts as well in potency as in tincture applied locally, and may be administered internally at the same time.

CANNABIS INDICA.

Very forgetful: forgets his last words and ideas; begins a sentence, forgets what he intends to speak; inability to recall any thought or event on account of other thoughts crowding his brain (Anac., Lac can.).

Constantly theorizing.

Laughs immoderately at every trifling word spoken to him.

Full of fun and mischief, then perhaps moaning and crying.

Great apprehension of approaching death.

Sensation as if calvarium was opening and shutting (Actea.).

Delirium tremens; excessive loquacity; exaggeration of time and distance.

Time seems too long; a few seconds seem ages.

Distance seems immense; a few rods seem miles.

Relation.—Compare Bell., Hyos., Stram.

CANNABIS SATIVA.

Sensation as of drops of water falling on or from single parts; on the head, from the anus, stomach, heart.

Obstinate constipation, causing retention of the urine.

Contraction of fingers after a sprain.

Dislocation of patella on going up stairs.

Dyspnœa or asthma, where the patient can only breathe by standing up.

Choking in swallowing, things go down "the wrong way."

Acute stage of gonorrhœa.

Cannot walk with legs close together, it hurts the urethra.

Tearing pain along the urethra in a zigzag direction.

Relations.—Similar to; Canth., Gels., Petros. in early stages of specific urethritis.

Persons with light hair, blue eyes, nervous but stout, and plethoric habit.

Phlegmatic diathesis; lack of reactive force, especially with fat people, easily exhausted; indolent, dreads any kind of exercise; persons inclined to be jovial, yet get angry at trifles.

Children; dread open air; always chilly; refractory, clumsy, fat, dirty, and disinclined to work or think.

Homesickness (of the indolent, melancholic), with *red cheeks* and sleeplessness.

Burning and smarting sensation, as from cayenne pepper in throat and other parts.

Tonsillitis: with burning, smarting pain; intense soreness; *constriction of throat with burning;* inflamed, dark, red, swollen.

The burning spasmodic constriction and other pains, *worse between acts of deglutition.*

Painful swelling behind the ear (mastoid), extremely sensitive to touch.

Desires to be let alone; wants to lie down and sleep.

Every stool is followed by thirst and every drink by shuddering.

Every chill is attended with thirst, and every drink with shuddering.

As the coldness of the body increases, so also does the ill-humor.

Pain in distant parts on coughing (bladder, knees, legs, ears, head, throat).

Relations.—Compare; APIS, BELL., BRY., CALAD., PULS.

The constricting, burning, smarting pains differentiate from Apis and Belladonna.

Headache: as if a tornado in head; as if head had been blown to pieces; has to sit up at night and hold it together.

Diseases of elderly persons with marked venous plethora, blue cheeks, blue lips, and great debility.

Circulation feeble, stagnated, and vital heat sinks to a minimum; Cyanosis.

Glands: indurated, swollen, painful; in neck, axillæ, groin, mammæ; pains lancinating, cutting, burning (Con.).

Benignant suppurations change into ichorous or malignant conditions.

Easily strained from lifting, even small weights; straining and overlifting easily produce great debility.

Joints weak; easily sprained by slight exertion.

Aversion to open, dry, cold air.

After appearance of menses so weak she can hardly speak (Alum., Coc.).

Hearing confused; cannot tell from what direction a sound comes.

A stitching pain remains in chest after recovery from pleurisy.

Menstruation, leucorrhœa, diarrhœa are all exhausting (Ars.).

Relations.—Complementary: Calc. phos.

Similar to; Bad., Brom., Phos., Cepa, Sulph.

Carbo Animalis is often useful after bad effects from spoiled fish and decayed vegetables (Carbo v., Cepa).

Aggravation.—After shaving; slightest touch; after midnight.

For the bad effects of exhausting diseases, whether in young or old (Cinch., Phos., Psor.).

Ailments: from quinine, especially suppressed intermittent; abuse of mercury, salt, salt meats; spoiled fish, meats or fats; from getting overheated.

Weakness of memory and slowness of thought.

Epistaxis in daily attacks, for weeks, worse from exertion; face pale before as well as after a hemorrhage.

Hippocratic face; very pale, grayish-yellow, greenish, cold with cold sweat.

Looseness of teeth, easily-bleeding gums.

Weak digestion; simplest food disagrees; excessive accumulation of gas in stomach and intestines; after eating or drinking, sensation as if stomach would burst.

Eructations give temporary relief.

Diseases of the venous system predominate (Sulph.); symptoms of imperfect oxidation (Arg. nit).

Deficient capillary circulation causes blueness of skin and coldness of extremities; vital powers nearly exhausted; *desire to be constantly fanned.*

Awakens often from cold limbs and suffers from cold knees at night.

Patients crave things that make them sick; old topers crave whiskey or brandy; want clothing loose around abdomen.

Frequent, involuntary, cadaverous-smelling stools, followed by burning.

In the last stages of disease, with copious cold sweat, cold breath, cold tongue, voice lost, this remedy may save a life.

Relations.—Complementary: Kali carb.

Want of susceptibility to well-selected remedies (Op.).

Compare: Cinch. in neglected pneumonia, especially in "old topers."

Opium, with lack of reaction after well-selected remedies.

Phos. in easily-bleeding ulcers.

Puls., bad effects from fat food and pastry.

Sulph., acrid-smelling menstrual flow and erysipelas of mammæ.

CARBOLIC ACID.

The potencies are made with alcohol (an exception to the rule of preparing acids).

Pains are terrible; come suddenly, last a short time, disappear suddenly (Bell).

Profound prostration, collapse; surface pale and bathed in cold sweat.

Dull, heavy, frontal headache, as if a rubber band were stretched tightly over the forehead, from temple to temple (Plat., Sulph.).

When burns tend to ulceration and ichorous discharge.

Putrid discharges from mouth, nose, throat, nostrils, rectum and vagina (Psor., Pyrog.).

Malignant scarlatina and variola.

Lacerated wounds with blunt instruments; bones bare, crushed, with much sloughing of soft parts (Calend.).

Longing for whiskey and tobacco (Asar.).

Vomiting: of drunkards, in pregnancy, seasickness, cancer; of dark, olive-green fluid.

CARBOLIC ACID—(*Continued*).

Dysentery: fluid mucus, like scrapings of mucous membranes and great tenesmus (Canth.); diarrhœa; stools thin, involuntary, black, of an intolerable odor.

Constipation, with horribly offensive breath.

Leucorrhœa: acrid, copious, fetid, green.

Relations.—Compare KREOSOTE in burns; ulcers with unhealthy, offensive discharges.

Carbolic acid is antidoted by dilute cider vinegar, either externally, or when acid has been swallowed accidentally or taken for suicidal purposes.

CAULOPHYLLUM.

Rheumatism of women, especially of small joints; erratic, pains changing place every few minutes (Puls.); painful stiffness of affected joints.

Pains are intermittent, paroxysmal, spasmodic.

Chorea, hysteria or epilepsy at puberty, during establishment of menstrual function.

Leucorrhœa, acrid, exhausting; upper eyelids heavy, has to raise them with the fingers (Gels.); with "moth spots" on forehead (Sep.); in little girls (Calc.).

Habitual abortion from uterine debility.

Spasmodic rigid os, delays labor; needle-like pricking pains in cervix.

Labor pains short, irregular, spasmodic; tormenting, useless pains in beginning of labor (Act.); no progress made. Will correct deranged vitality and produce efficient pains.

Hemorrhage, after hasty labor; passive, after abortion (Sec., Thlaspi).

Lochia protracted; great atony; passive, oozing for days from relaxed vessels (Sec.).

Relations.—Similar to: Act., Bell., Lill., Puls., Thlaspi, Vibur.

Labor pains of Puls. similar, but mental condition opposite.

Similar to Sep., "moth patches" and uterine irregularities.

CAUSTICUM.

Adapted to persons with dark hair and rigid fibre; weakly, psoric, with excessively yellow, sallow complexion; subject to affections of respiratory and urinary tracts.

Children with dark hair and eyes, delicate, sensitive; skin prone to intertrigo during dentition (Lyc.). Children slow in learning to walk (Cal. p.).

Ailments from long-lasting grief and sorrow; from loss of sleep, night watching (Coc., Ign.).

Constipation: frequent, ineffectual desire; stool passes better *when person is standing;* impeded by hemorrhoids; tough and shining, like grease.

Urine; involuntary, when coughing, sneezing, blowing the nose (Puls., Squil., Ver.).

Cough, with inability to expectorate, sputa must be swallowed; relieved by swallow of cold water.

At night, unable to get an easy position or lie still a moment.

Must move constantly, but motion does not relieve.

Cannot cover up too warmly, but warmth does not relieve.

Cicatrices, especially burns, scalds, freshen up, be-

come sore again; old injuries reopen; patients say "they never have been well since that burn."

Paralysis, of single parts; vocal organs, tongue, eyelids, face, extremities, bladder; generally of right side.

Drooping of upper eyelids; cannot keep them open (Gels., Graph.).

Intense sympathy for sufferings of others.

Rheumatic affections, with contraction of the flexors and stiffness of the joints; tension and shortening of muscles.

Warts: large, jagged, often pedunculated; bleeding easily, exuding moisture; small, all over the body; on eyelids, face; on the nose.

Relations.—Complementary: Petros.

Incompatible: Phos. Must not be used before or after Phos.; always disagrees; the acids; coffea.

Compare; Ant. t., Arn., Ars., Cepa, Gels., Lyc., Nat. c.

Causticum antidotes paralysis from lead poisoning (bad effects of holding type in mouth of compositors), and abuse of Merc. or Sulph. in scabies.

It affects the right side most prominently.

Aggravation.—In clear, fine weather; coming from the air into a warm room (Bry.); cold air, especially draught of cold air; on becoming cold; from getting wet or bathing.

Amelioration.—In damp, wet weather; warm air.

CHAMOMILLA.

Persons, especially children, with light-brown hair, nervous, excitable temperament; oversensitive from use or abuse of coffee or narcotics.

Children, new-born and *during period of dentition.*

Peevish, irritable, oversensitive to pain, driven to despair (Coff.); snappish, cannot return a civil answer.

Child exceedingly irritable, fretful; *quiet only when carried;* impatient, wants this or that and becomes angry when refused, or, when offered, petulantly rejects it (Bry., Cina); "too ugly to live."

Piteous moaning of child because he cannot have what he wants.

Patient cannot endure any one near him; is cross, cannot bear to be spoken to; averse to talking, answers peevishly.

One check red, the other pale.

Oversensitive to open air; great aversion to wind.

Complaints from anger, especially chill and fever.

Labor pains: spasmodic, distressing, wants to get away from them; tearing down the legs; press upward.

Diarrhœa: from cold, anger or chagrin; *during dentition.*

Stool green, watery, corroding, like chopped eggs and spinach; hot, very offensive, like rotten eggs.

Convulsions of children from nursing after a fit of anger in mother.

Violent rheumatic pains drive him out of bed at night, compel him to walk about.

Sleepy, but cannot sleep.

Burning of soles at night, puts feet out of bed (Puls., Sulph.).

Relations.—Complementary; Belladonna, in diseases of children.

In cases spoiled by the use of opium or morphine in complaints of children.

Compare; Bell., Bor., Bry., Coff., Puls.

Mental calmness contra-indicates Chamamilla.

Aggravation.—By heat, anger, evening before midnight.

Amelioration.—From being carried; fasting; warm, wet weather.

CHELIDONIUM.

Persons of light complexion, blondes; thin, spare, irritable; subject to hepatic, gastric and abdominal complaints (Pod.).

Constant pain under the lower and inner angle of right scapula (under the left, Sang.).

Ailments brought on or renewed by change of weather (Mer.). All lessen after dinner.

Periodic orbital neuralgia (right side), with excessive lachrymation; tears fairly gush out (Rhus).

Constipation; stool, hard, round balls (Opium, Plumb.).

Diarrhœa at night; slimy, light-gray; bright-yellowish; brown or white, watery, pasty; involuntary. Alternate constipation and diarrhœa.

Face, forehead, nose, cheeks remarkably yellow.

Yellow-gray color of the skin; wilted skin.

Hepatic diseases; jaundice, pain in right shoulder.

Old, putrid, spreading ulcers, with a history of liver disease.

Gall-stones, with pain under the right shoulder-blade.

Relations.—Chelidonium antidotes the abuse of Bry., especially in hepatic complaints.

Compare; Acon., Bry., Lyc., Nux, Sang., Sep., Sulph.

Arsen. follows well, and will often be required to complete the cure.

CINCHONA.

For stout, swarthy persons; for systems, once robust, which have become debilitated, "broken down" from exhausting discharges.

Ailments: from loss of vital fluids, especially hemorrhages or excessive lactation; of malarial origin, with marked periodicity.

After climacteric, with profuse hemorrhages; acute diseases often result in dropsy.

Pains: drawing or tearing; in every joint, all the bones. Periosteum, as if strained, sore all over; obliged to move limbs frequently, as motion gives relief; renewed by contact, and then gradually increase to a great height.

Great debility, trembling, aversion to exercise; *sensitive to touch, to pain, to draughts of air.*

Unrefreshing sleep or constant sopor; < after 3 A.M.; wakens early.

Excessive flatulence of stomach and bowels, belching gives no relief (belching relieves, Carbo v.).

Colic: at a certain hour each day; periodical, from gall-stones; worse at night and after eating; better bending double (Col.).

Hemorrhages of mouth, nose or bowels; long continued; longing for sour things.

Disposition to hemorrhage from every orifice of the body, with ringing in ears, fainting, loss of sight, general coldness and sometimes convulsions.

Face pale, hippocratic; eyes sunken and surrounded by blue margins; pale, sickly expression; toothache while nursing the child.

Pains are aggravated by slightest touch, but ameliorated by hard pressure.

Intermittent fever; paroxysm anticipates from two to three hours each attack (Chin. s.); return every seven or fourteen days; never at night; sweats profusely all over on being covered, or during sleep.

Relations.—Complementary: Ferrum.

Cinchona is incompatible after Dig., Selen.

Is useful in bad effects from excessive tea-drinking or abuse of chamomile tea, when hemorrhage results.

Aggravation.—From *slightest touch; draught of air;* every other day; mental emotion; bending double.

CICUTA.

Women subject to epileptic and choreic convulsions; spasms of teething children.

Convulsions, with frightful distortions of limbs and whole body; with loss of consciousness.

Puerperal convulsions: frequent suspension of breathing for a few moments, as if dead; upper part of the body most affected; continue after delivery.

Epilepsy: with swelling of the stomach, as from violent spasms of the diaphragm; screaming; red or bluish face; lockjaw, loss of consciousness and distortion of the limbs; frequent, during the night; recurring, first at short, then at long intervals.

When reading, the letters seem to turn, go up or down or disappear (Coc.).

During dentition, grinding of the teeth or gums; compression of the jaws as in lockjaw.

Abnormal appetite for chalk and indigestible things; for coal or charcoal; child eats them with apparent relish (Alum.).

Suffer violent shocks through head, stomach, arms, legs, which cause jerkings of the parts.

Injurious effects from concussions of the brain and spine (Hyper.).

Relations.—Compare; HYDR. AC., HYPER., NUX, STRYCH.

Aggravation.—From tobacco smoke (Ign.).

CINA.

Adapted to children with dark hair, very cross, irritable, ill-humored, want to be carried, but carrying gives no relief; does not want to be touched; cannot bear you to come near it; averse to caresses; desires many things, but rejects everything offered (compare, ANT. T., BRY., CHAM.).

Constantly digging and boring at the nose; picks the nose all the time; itching of nose; rubs nose on pillow.

Children, suffering from worms; pitiful weeping when awake, starts and screams during sleep; grinding of teeth.

Face is pale; sickly white and bluish appearance around mouth; sickly, with dark rings under the eyes.

Canine hunger; hungry soon after a full meal; craving for sweets and different things; refuses mother's milk.

Child is afraid to speak or move for fear of bringing on a paroxysm of coughing (Bry.).

Urine; turbid when passed, turns milky and semi-solid after standing; involuntary.

Relations.—Compare; Ant. c., Ant. t., Bry., Cham., Kreos., Sil., in irritability of children.

In pertussis, after Drosera has relieved the severe symptoms.

Has cured aphonia from exposure when Acon., Phos. and Spong. had failed.

Is frequently to be thought of, in children, as an epidemic remedy, when adults require other drugs.

Santonine sometimes cures in worm affections when Cina seems indicated, but fails.

COCA.

For persons who are wearing out under the physical and mental strain of a busy life; who suffer from exhausting nerves and brains.

Melancholy, from nervous exhaustion; bashful, timid, ill at ease in society.

Sad, irritable; delights in solitude and obscurity.

Want of breath, in those engaged in athletic sports; shortness of breath, in old people; in those who use tobacco and whiskey to excess.

Hemoptysis, with oppression of chest and dyspnœa.

Sleepy, but can find no rest anywhere.

Violent palpitation from incarcerated flatus (Arg. n., Nux).

Bad effects from mountain climbing or ballooning (Ars.); of stimulants, alcohol, tobacco.

Prevents caries of teeth.

Relations.—Compare; STRAM., patient desires light and company; COCA, desires darkness and solitude.

COCCULUS.

For women and children with light hair and eyes, who suffer severely during menstruation and pregnancy.

Nausea or vomiting *from riding in carriage, boat or rail road car, or even looking at a boat in motion;* sea-sickness

Sick headache from carriage, boat or train riding.

Diseases peculiar to drunkards.

Loss of appetite, with metallic taste (Mer.).

Time passes too quickly (too slowly, Arg. n., Can. i.).

Great lassitude of the whole body; it requires exertion to stand firmly; feels too weak to talk loudly.

Bad effects from *loss of sleep and night watching;* feel weak if they lose but one hour's sleep; convulsions after loss of sleep.

Trembling of arms and legs; from excitement, exertion or pain.

Vertigo, as if intoxicated upon rising in bed; or by motion of the carriage (Bry.).

Sensation in abdomen of cutting and rubbing on every movement, as of sharp stones.

During the effort to menstruate she is so weak she is scarcely able to stand from weakness of lower limbs (Alum., Carbo an.).

Leucorrhœa in place of menses or between periods; like the washings of meat; like serum, ichorous, bloody; during pregnancy.

Cannot bear contradiction; easily offended; every trifle makes him angry; speaks hastily (Anac.).

When fever assumes a slow, "sneaking," nervous form, with vertigo; with disposition to anger.

Relations.—Compare Ign. and Nux v., in chorea and paralytic symptoms; Ant. t., sweat of affected parts.

Aggravation.—Eating, drinking, sleeping, smoking, talking; carriage riding, motion or swing of ship; rising up during pregnancy.

COFFEA.

Oversensitiveness; all the senses more acute, sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch (Bell., Opium.).

Unusual activity of mind and body.

Full of ideas; quick to act, no sleep on this account.

Ailments, the bad effects of sudden emotions or pleasurable surprises (exciting or bad news, Gels.), weeping from delight.

Pains are felt intensely; seem almost insupportable, driving patient to despair (Acon., Cham.).

Sleepless, wide-awake condition; impossible to close the eyes; physical excitement through mental exaltation.

Headache: from over-mental exertion, thinking, talking; one-sided, as from a nail driven into the brain (Ign., Nux); as if brain were torn or dashed to pieces; worse in open air.

Hasty eating and drinking (Bell., Hep.).

Toothache; intermittent, jerking, and relieved by holding ice-water in the mouth, but returns when water becomes warm (Bry., Puls.).

Relations.—Compare; Acon., Cham., Ign., Sulph.

Aggravation.—Sudden mental emotion; excessive joy; cold, open air; narcotic medicines.

COLCHICUM.

Adapted to the rheumatic, gouty diathesis; persons of robust vigorous constitution; diseases of old people.

External impressions, light, noise, strong odors, contact, make him almost beside himself (Nux).

Ailments from grief or misdeeds of others (Staph.).

Pains are drawing, tearing, pressing; light or superficial during warm weather; affect the bones and deeper tissues, when air is cold; pains go from left to right (Lach.).

Smell painfully acute; nausea *from the odor of cooking food, especially fish*, eggs or fat meat; bad effects from night watching (Coc.).

Aversion to food; loathing even the sight or smell of it.

The abdomen is immensely distended with gas, feeling as if it would burst.

Autumnal dysentery, discharges from bowels contain white shreddy particles in large quantities; white mucus; "scrapings of intestines" (Carb. ac.).

Affected parts very sensitive to contact and motion.

Arthritic pains in joints; patient screams with pain on touching a joint or stubbing a toe.

Relations.—Compare; Bry. in rheumatic gout with serous effusions.

Often cures in dropsy after Apis and Arsen. fail.

Aggravation.—Mental emotion or exhaustion; effects of hard study; odor of cooking food.

Motion; if the patient lies perfectly still, the disposition to vomit is less urgent. Every motion renews it (Bry.).

COLOCYNTH.

Agonizing pain in abdomen *causing patient to bend double*, with restlessness, twisting and turning to obtain relief; *relieved by hard pressure.*

Pains: are worse after eating or drinking; compel patient to bend double; menses, suppressed by chagrin, colic pains.

Extremely irritable, impatient; becomes angry or offended on being questioned.

Irritable; throws things out of his hands.

Affections from anger, with indignation, especially colic, vomiting, diarrhœa and suppression of menses.

Vertigo: when quickly turning head, especially to the left, as if he would fall.

Sciatica: crampy pain in hip as though screwed in a vise; lies upon affected side.

Shooting pain, like lightning-shocks, down the whole limb, left hip, left thigh, left knee.

Relations.—Complementary; Merc. in dysentery, with great tenesmus.

Compare with STAPH. in ovarian or other diseases from bad effects of anger, reserved indignation or silent grief.

Aggravation.—Anger and indignation; mortification caused by offense.

Amelioration.—From doubling up; hard pressure.

Pelvic and portal congestion resulting in dysmenorrhœa and piles.

Congestion of pelvic viscera, especially in latter months of pregnancy.

Dropsy from cardiac disease.

Palpitation; in patients subject to piles and indigestion; heart's action persistently rapid but weak.

After heart is relieved old piles reappear, or suppressed menses return.

Chronic, painful, bleeding piles; sensation as if sticks, sand or gravel had lodged in rectum (Æsc.).

Hemorrhoidal dysentery with tenesmus.

Alternate constipation and diarrhœa; congestive inertia of lower bowel.

Pruritus in pregnancy with hemorrhoids; unable to lie down.

Relations.—In heart disease complicated with hemorrhoids consult Collinsonia when Cac., Dig. and other remedies fail.

Has cured colic after Col. and Nux had failed.

Compare; Æsc., Aloe, Cham., Nux, Sulph.

Aggravation.—The slightest mental emotion or excitement aggravates the symptoms.

CONIUM.

The "Balm of Gilead" for diseases of old maids and women during and after climacteric.

Especially for diseases of old men; old maids; with rigid muscular fibre; persons with light hair who are easily excited.

Glandular indurations of stony hardness; of mammæ

and testicles in persons of cancerous tendency; after bruises and injuries of glands.

Breasts sore, hard and painful before and during menstruation.

Vertigo; especially *when lying down or turning in bed;* moving the head slightly, or even the eyes; must keep head perfectly still; on turning the head to the left.

Cough; in spasmodic paroxysms caused by dry spot in larynx (in throat, Act.); with itching in chest and throat (Iod.); worse at night, when lying down, and during pregnancy.

Great difficulty in voiding urine, flow intermits, then flows again.

Dreads being alone, but avoids society (Bis., Kali c., Lyc.).

Bad effects of suppressed sexual desire; non-gratification of sexual instinct, or from excessive indulgence.

Aversion to light without inflammation of eyes; worse from using eyes in artificial light; often the students' remedy for night work.

Memory weak, unable to sustain any mental effort.

Relations.—Patients requiring Conium often improve from wine or stimulants, though persons susceptible to Conium cannot take alcoholic stimulants when in health.

Aggravation.—At night; lying down; rising up in bed; celibacy.

CROCUS.

Hemorrhage from any part, blood black, viscid, clotted, forming into long black strings hanging from the bleeding surface (Elaps).

Nosebleed; black, tenacious, stringy, every drop can be turned into a thread; with cold sweat in large drops on forehead (cold sweat, but wants to be fanned; with bright red blood, Carbo veg.).

Dysmenorrhœa: flow black, stringy and clotted.

Sensation as if something alive were moving in the stomach, abdomen, arms or other parts of the body.

Relation.—Nux, Puls., or Sulph. follows Crocus in nearly all complaints.

CROTON.

Drawing pain through the chest from breast to scapula every time the child nurses.

The bowels are moved as if by spasmodic jerks, "coming out like a shot," as soon as patient eats, drinks, or even while eating.

Intense itching of skin, but so tender is unable to scratch; > by gentle rubbing.

Swashing sensation in intestines, as from water.

Constant urging to stool followed by sudden evacuation.

Aggravation.—Diarrhœa; after drinking; while eating or nursing; during summer; from fruit and sweetmeats (Gamb.).

CROTALUS.

Is indicated in strumous, debilitated, hemorrhagic, broken-down constitutions; during zymotic diseases; in inebriates; tendency to carbuncles or blood boils (Anthr.).

Apoplexy; apoplectic convulsions.

Hemorrhagic diathesis; blood flows from eyes, ears, nose, and every orifice of the body; bloody sweat.

Yellow color of conjunctiva; clears up vision after keratitis.

Malignant jaundice; hematic rather than hepatic.

Purpura hemorrhagica; comes on suddenly from all orifices, skin, nails, gums.

Malignant diphtheria; œdema or gangrene of fauces or tonsils.

Prostration of vital force; pulse scarcely felt; blood-poisoning.

Diarrhœa; stools black, thin, like coffee-grounds; offensive; from noxious effluvia or septic matters in food or drinks; from "high game;" during yellow fever, cholera, typhoid, typhus.

Intestinal hemorrhage when occurring in typical, septic, or zymotic disease; blood dark, fluid, non-coagulable.

Relations.—Compare: LACH., NAJA, ELAPS.

CUPRUM.

A strong metallic taste in the mouth with flow of saliva (Rhus).

Cholera morbus or Asiatic cholera, with cramps in abdomen and calves of legs.

Bad effects of re-percussed eruptions resulting in brain affections, spasms, convulsions, vomiting; of suppressed foot-sweat (Sil., Zinc).

Convulsions, with blue face and clinched thumbs.

Cramps in the extremities, palms, soles, calves, with great weariness of limbs.

Clonic spasms, beginning in fingers and toes, and spreading over entire body; during pregnancy; puerperal convulsions.

When drinking, the fluid descends with a gurgling sound (Ars., Thuja).

Cough has a gurgling sound, as if water was being poured from a bottle.

Cough, > by drinking cold water.

Whooping-cough: long lasting, suffocating, spasmodic cough; unable to speak; breathless, blue face, rigid, stiff; three attacks successively (Stan.); vomiting of solid food after regaining consciousness (Can.).

Constant protrusion and retraction of the tongue, like a snake (Lach.).

Relations.—Complementary: Calc., Ars. follow well in cholera and cholera morbus.

Verat. follows well in whooping-cough and cholera.

DIGITALIS.

Sudden flushes of heat, followed by great nervous weakness and irregular intermitting pulse, occurring at the climacteric; worse by least motion.

Weak heart without valvular complications.

Sensation as if heart would stop beating if she moved (fears that unless constantly on the move heart will cease beating, Gels.).

Faintness or sinking at the stomach; exhaustion; extreme prostration; feels as if he were dying.

Nightly emissions, with great weakness of genitals after coitus.

Great weakness of chest, cannot bear to talk.

DIGITALIS—(*Continued*).

Pulse full, irregular, very slow and weak; intermitting every third, fifth or seventh beat.

Face pale, deathlike appearance and bluish-red.

Blueness of skin, eyelids, lips, tongue; cyanosis.

Respiration irregular, difficult, sighing.

The fingers "go to sleep" frequently and easily.

Dropsy; post-scarlatinal; in Bright's disease; with suppression of urine.

Relations.—Cinchona antidotes the direct action of Digitalis and increases the anxiety.

Aggravation.—When sitting, especially when sitting erect; motion.

DIOSCOREA.

Persons of feeble digestive powers, old or young.

Flatulence after meals or after eating, especially of tea-drinkers; are often subject to violent colic.

Griping pains in abdomen about umbilicus.

Violent twisting colic, occurring in regular paroxysms, as if intestines were grasped and twisted by a powerful hand.

Colic pains: worse from bending double; better on standing erect or bending backwards (rev. of Col.)

Emissions during sleep; vivid dreams of women all night; knees weak; great despondency (Staph.).

Felons; early when pains are sharp and agonizing, when pricking is first felt; nails brittle.

Disposition to paronychia (Hep.).

DROSERA.

Whooping-cough with violent paroxysms which follow each other rapidly, is scarcely able to get breath.

Cough, aggravated by warmth, drinking, singing, laughing, weeping, lying down, *after midnight.*

During cough; vomiting of water, mucus, and often bleeding at the nose and mouth (Cup.).

Sensation of feather in larynx, exciting cough.

Diseases prevailing during epidemic whooping-cough; during or after measles.

Clergymen's sore throat; with rough, scraping, dry sensation deep in the fauces; voice hoarse, deep, toneless, cracked, requires exertion to speak (Arum.).

Constriction and crawling in larynx, hoarseness, and yellow or green sputa.

Laryngeal phthisis following whooping-cough.

Relations.—Complementary to: Nux vomica.

Compare: Cina, Coral., Cup., Ipec., Samb., in spasmodic coughs. Often relieves the constant, distressing night-cough in tuberculosis.

DULCAMARA.

Adapted to persons of phlegmatic scrofulous constitutions; restless, irritable.

Catarrhal rheumatism or skin affections, brought on or aggravated by exposure to cold, damp, rainy weather.

Patients living or working in a damp, cold basement, or a milk dairy (Aran., Ars., Nat. s.).

Skin is delicate, sensitive to cold, liable to eruptions, especially urticaria; every time patient takes cold or is long exposed to cold.

Anasarca; after ague, measles, rheumatism, scarlet fever.

Dropsy: after suppressed sweat; suppressed eruptions.

Diarrhœa: from taking cold in damp places, or during damp, foggy weather; change from warm to cold weather (Bry.).

Catarrhal ischuria in grown-up children, with milky urine; from wading with bare feet in cold water; involuntary.

Rash before the menses.

Mental confusion; cannot find the right word for anything.

Warts, fleshy, large, smooth; on face or back of hands.

Relations.—Complementary to: Baryta carb.

Incompatible with Bell., Lach. Should not be used before or after.

Similar to: Merc. in ptyalism, glandular swellings, bronchitis, diarrhœa; susceptibility to weather changes; night pains.

For the bad effects or abuse of Mercury.

Aggravation.—From cold in general; cold air; cold, wet weather; suppressed menstruation.

EUPATORIUM.

Adapted to diseases of old people; worn-out constitutions, especially from inebriety; cachexia, from prolonged or frequent attacks of bilious or intermittent fevers.

Bruised feeling, as if broken, all over the body.

Bone pains affecting back, head, chest, limbs, especially the wrists, as if dislocated. The more general and severe, the better adapted (compare, Bry.).

Painful soreness of eyeballs; coryza, aching in every bone; great prostration in epidemic influenza.

Pains come quickly and go away as quickly (Bell., Mag. p., Eup. pur.).

Vertigo; sensation as if falling to the left (cannot turn the head to the left for fear of falling, Col.).

Fever: chill about 7 to 9 A.M. one day, at noon the next day; bitter vomiting at close of chill; drinking hastens chill and causes vomiting, *bone pains.*

Insatiable thirst before and during chill and fever; knows chill is coming because he cannot drink enough.

Relations.—Is followed well by Nat. m. and Sep.

Compare: CHEL., POD., LYC., in jaundiced conditions.

Bryonia is the nearest analogue, having free sweat, but pains keep patient quiet; while Eup. has scanty sweat and pains make patient restless.

EUPHRASIA.

Bad effects from falls, contusions or mechanical injuries of external parts (Arn.).

Catarrhal affections of mucous membranes, especially of the eyes and nose.

Profuse, *acrid lachrymation*, with profuse, *bland coryza* (reverse of All. c.).

The eyes water all the time and are agglutinated in the morning; margins of lids red, swollen, burning.

Profuse expectoration of mucus by voluntary hawking.

Amenorrhœa, with catarrhal symptoms of eyes and nose.

Menses: painful, regular; *flow lasting only one hour;* or late, scanty, very short, lasting only one day.

Pertussis: excessive lachrymation during cough; cough only in day time (Fer.).

Relations.—Similar to: Puls. in affections of the eyes; reverse of All. c. in lachrymation and coryza.

Aggravation.—In the evening, in bed, indoors, warmth, moisture; *after exposure to south wind;* when touched (Hep.).

FERRUM.

Persons of sanguine temperament; pettish, quarrelsome, disputative, easily excited, least contradiction angers (Coc., Ign.).

Women who are weak, delicate, chlorotic, yet have a fiery red face.

Extreme paleness of the face, lips and mucous membranes, *which become red and flushed on the least pain, emotion or exertion.*

Erethitic chlorosis, worse in winter.

Red parts become white; face, lips, tongue and mucous membrane of mouth.

Vertigo: with balancing sensation, as if on water; on seeing flowing water; when walking over water, as when crossing a bridge (Hydro.); when descending (Bor.).

Headache: hammering, beating, pulsating pains, must lie down; with aversion to eating or drinking. For two, three or four days every two or three weeks.

Menses: too early, too profuse, too long lasting, with fiery red face; ringing in the ears; intermit two or three days and then return; flow pale, watery, debilitating.

Hemorrhagic diathesis; blood bright red, coagulates easily (Ipec., Phos.)

Canine hunger, or loss of appetite, with extreme dislike for all food.

Vomiting, immediately after midnight; of ingesta, as soon as food is eaten; sour, acid (Lyc., Sul. ac.).

Diarrhœa: undigested stools at night, or *while eating or drinking* (Crot. t.); painless, with a good appetite; of consumptives.

Always feels better *by walking slowly about*, although weakness obliges the patient to lie down.

Cough only in the day time; relieved by lying down.

Relations.—Complementary to: Alum., Cinch.

Should never be given in syphilis; always aggravates the condition.

Aggravation.—At night; at rest, especially while sitting still.

Amelioration.—Walking slowly about.

GELSEMIUM.

For children, young people, especially women of a nervous, hysterical temperament.

Excitable, irritable, sensitive; for the nervous affections of onanists of both sexes.

Bad effects from fright, fear, exciting news and sudden emotions (Ign.—from pleasant surprises, Coff.).

The anticipation of any unusual ordeal, preparing for church, theatre, or to meet an engagement, brings on diarrhœa; stage fright, nervous dread of appearing in public.

General depression from heat of sun or summer.

Desire to be quiet, to be let alone; does not wish to

speak or have any one near her, even if the person be silent (Ign.).

Vertigo, spreading from the occiput; with diplopia, dim vision, loss of sight; seems intoxicated when trying to move.

Children; fear of falling, grasp the crib or seize the nurse (Bor.).

Headache, which is relieved by profuse urination.

Lack of muscular co-ordination; confused; muscles refuse to obey the will.

Headache, beginning in cervical spine; pains extend over the head, causing a bursting sensation in forehead and eyeballs (Sang., Sil., begin in same way, but semi-lateral); worse from smoking.

Sensation of band around the head above eyes (Carb. ac., Sulph.); scalp sore to touch.

Fears that unless on the move heart will cease beating (fears it would cease beating if she moved, Dig.).

Great heaviness of the eyelids; cannot keep them open (Caust.).

Chill, without thirst, especially along the spine, running up and down the back in rapid, wave-like sensation from sacrum to occiput.

Relations.—Compare: BAP. in threatening typhoid fever; IPECAC. in dumb ague, after suppression by quinine.

Aggravation.—Damp weather; before a thunderstorm; mental emotion or excitement; *bad news; tobacco smoking.*

GLONOINE.

Nervous temperament; plethoric, florid, sensitive persons.

Bad effects of mental excitement, fright, fear, mechanical injuries and their later consequences; from having the hair cut, and exposure to rays of sun.

Cerebral congestion, or alternate congestion of the head and heart.

Head: feels enormously large; sunstroke and sun headache.

Terrific shocks in the head, synchronous with the pulse. Throbbing, pulsating headache; holds head with both hands; could not lie down, "the pillow would beat."

Brain feels too large, full, bursting; blood seems to be pumped upwards; throbs at every jar, step, pulse.

Flushes of heat; at the climacteric (Amyl., Bell., Lach.), with the catamenia (Fer., Sang.).

Intense congestion of brain from delayed or suppressed menses; *headache in place of the menses.*

Headache occurring after profuse uterine hemorrhage; rush of blood to head, in pregnant women.

Violent palpitation, with throbbing in carotids; heart's action labored, oppressed; blood seems to rush to heart.

Convulsions of children from cerebral congestion; meningitis, during dentition, cases that seem to call for Belladonna.

Children get sick in the evening when sitting before an open coal fire.

Relations.—Compare: AMYL., BELL., FERR., GELS., STRAM.

Aggravation.—In the sun; gaslight; overheating; jar; stooping; ascending; touch of hat; having the hair cut.

Suited to women, inclined to obesity, who suffer from habitual constipation; with a history of delayed menstruation.

"What Pulsatilla is at puberty, Graphites is at the climacteric."

Sad, despondent; music makes her weep; thinks of nothing but death (music is intolerable, Nat. c., Sab.).

Morning sickness during menstruation; very weak and prostrated.

Leucorrhœa: acrid, excoriating; occurs in gushes day and night; before and after menses (before, Sep.; after, Kreos.).

Hard cicatrices remaining after mammary abscess, retarding the flow of milk; cancer, from old scars and repeated abscesses.

Unhealthy skin; every injury suppurates (Hep.); eruptions behind the ears, on various parts of body, from which ooze *a watery, transparent, sticky fluid.*

The nails brittle, crumbling, deformed (Ant. c.); painful, sore, as if ulcerated.

Cracks or fissures in ends of fingers, nipples, labial commissures; of anus; between the toes.

Burning round spot on vertex (Calc., Sulph.—cold spot Sep., Ver.).

Cataleptic condition; conscious, but without power to move or speak.

Takes cold easily; sensitive to draught of air (Bor., Calc., Hep., Nux). Suffering parts emaciate.

Hears better when in a noise; when riding in a carriage.

Chronic constipation; stool large, hard, knotty, with lumps united by mucous threads.

Children; impudent, teasing, laugh at reprimands.

Sensation of cobweb on forehead, tries hard to brush it off (Bar., Bor., Brom., Ran. s.).

Phlegmonous erysipelas; of face, with burning, stinging pain; commencing on right side, going to left; after application of Iodine.

Decided aversion to coition (both sexes).

Relations.—Complementary: Caust., Hep., Lyc.; follows well after Lyc.

Similar to: Lyc., Puls., in menstrual troubles.

Graphites follows Calc. well, in obesity of young women with large amount of unhealthy adipose tissue.

It follows Sulph. well in skin affections.

HAMAMELIS.

This shrub flowers from September to November, when the leaves are falling. The seeds mature the following summer.

It is adapted to venous hemorrhage from every orifice of the body.

Venous congestion; phlebitis, varicose veins; ulcers with stinging, pricking pain.

Patients, subject to varicose veins, take cold easily from every exposure, especially in warm, moist air.

"Is the Aconite of the venous capillary system."

Chronic effects of mechanical injuries (Con.).

Nosebleed; flow passive, long-lasting, blood non-coagulable (Crotal.).

Hemorrhage; profuse, dark, grumous, from ulceration of bowels (Crotal.).

Hemoptysis; tickling cough, with taste of blood or sulphur.

Menses: flow, dark and profuse; with soreness in abdomen; after a blow on ovary, or a fall; all suffering worse at menstrual period (Act., Puls.).

After hemorrhage from piles, prostration out of all proportion to amount of blood lost (Hydr.).

Relations.—Complementary to: Ferrumin hemorrhages and the hemorrhagic diathesis.

Compare: Arn., Calen., for traumatic and absorption of intraocular hemorrhage.

HELLEBORE.

Weakly, delicate, psoric children; prone to brain troubles.

Unconscious; stupid; answers slowly when questioned.

Brain symptoms during dentition (Apis, Bell., Pod.)

Meningitis: acute, cerebro-spinal, tubercular, with exudation; paralysis more or less complete.

Vacant staring; eyes wide open; insensible to light; pupils dilated.

Soporous sleep, with screams, shrieks, starts.

Hydrocephalus, post-scarlatinal or tubercular (Tub., Sulph.).

Convulsions with extreme coldness of body, except head or occiput, which may be hot (Arn.).

Greedily swallows cold water; bites spoon, but remains unconscious.

Chewing motion of the mouth; nostrils dirty and dry.

Constantly picking his lips, clothes, or boring into his nose with his finger.

Boring head into pillow, rolling from side to side; beating head with hands.

Urine: red, black, scanty, coffee-ground sediment; suppressed in brain troubles and dropsy.

Relations.—Compare: APIS, APOC., ARS., BELL., BRY., DIG., LACH., SULPH., TUB. in brain or meningeal affections.

HEPAR.

For torpid lymphatic constitutions; persons with light hair and complexion, slow to act, muscles soft and flabby. *The slightest injury causes suppuration* (Graph., Mer.).

In diseases where suppuration seems inevitable, Hepar may open the abscess and hasten the cure.

Oversensitive, physically and mentally; the slightest cause irritates him; hasty speech and hasty drinking.

Patient is peevish, angry at the least trifle; hypochondriacal; unreasonably anxious.

Extremely sensitive to cold air; must be wrapped up to the face even in hot weather (Psor.); cannot bear to be uncovered. (Nux.—cannot bear to be covered, Camp., Sec.)

Coughs when any part of the body is uncovered; *croupy, choking, strangling cough from exposure to dry west wind;* the land wind (Acon.).

Sensation of a splinter, fish bone or plug in the throat.

The skin is very sensitive to touch, cannot bear even clothes to touch affected parts (Lach.).

Diseases where the system has been injured by the abuse of Mercury.

Skin affections *extremely sensitive to touch*, the pain often causing fainting.

Ulcers, herpes, surrounded by little pimples or pustules and spread by coalescing.

Eyeballs: sore to touch; pain as if they would be pulled back into head (Olean., Paris).

Diarrhœa: of children with sour smell (child has a sour smell, Rheum.); clay-colored stool (Calc., Pod.).

Sweats: profusely day and night without relief; perspiration sour, offensive; easily, on every mental or physical exertion (Psor., Sep.).

Relations.—Complementary to: Calendula in injuries of soft parts.

Compare: The psoric skin affections of Sulph. are dry, itching, > by scratching, and not sensitive to touch; while in Hepar skin is unhealthy, suppurating, moist, and extremely sensitive to touch.

Aggravation.—Lying on painful side (Kalic., Puls.); cold air; uncovering; touching affected parts; abuse of Mercury.

Amelioration.—Warmth in general (Ars.); wrapping up warmly, especially the head (Psor., Sil.); in damp, wet weather (Caust.).

HYPERICUM.

Mechanical injuries of spinal cord; bad effects of spinal concussion; pains, after a fall on coccyx.

Punctured wounds, sore, painful (contused wounds, Arn.).

Injuries from treading on nails, needles, pins, splinters; from rat-bites; prevents lockjaw.

Injury to parts rich in sentient nerves, fingers, toes, matrices of nails, palms or soles; where the intolerable pain shows nerves are severely involved; of tissues of animal life.

Nervous depression following wounds or surgical operations; removes bad effect of shock.

Modifies and sometimes arrests ulceration and sloughing. Crushed, mashed finger-tips. Tetanus after traumatic injuries.

Bunions and corns when pain is excruciating, showing nerve involvement.

Convulsions; after blows on head or concussion.

Spine: after a fall; slightest motion of arms or neck extorts cries; spine very sensitive to touch.

Vertigo: sensation as if head became suddenly elongated.

Headache: after a fall upon occiput, with sensation as if being lifted up high into the air; great anxiety lest she fall from this height.

Relations.—Compare: ARN., CALEN., RUTA, STAPH.

In wounds where formerly Acon. and Arn. were given alternately, Hypericum cures.

HYOSCYAMUS.

Persons of sanguine temperament; who are irritable, nervous, hysterical.

Convulsions: of children, from the irritation of intestinal worms (Cina); during labor; during the puerperal state.

Diseases with increased cerebral activity but non-inflammatory in type; hysteria or delirium tremens;

delirium, with restlessness, jumps out of bed, tries to escape; makes irrelevant answers; thinks he is in the wrong place; talks of imaginary wrongs, but has no wants and makes no complaints.

In delirium, Hyoscyamus occupies a place midway between Belladonna and Stramonium; lacks the constant cerebral congestion of the former and the fierce rage and maniacal delirium of the latter.

Spasms: without consciousness, very restless; every muscle in the body twitches (with consciousness, Nux).

Fears: being alone; poison; bitten; sold; to eat; to take what is offered.

Bad effects of unfortunate love; with jealousy, rage, incoherent speech or inclination to laugh at everything; often followed by epilepsy.

Lascivious mania; *immodesty, will not be covered*, kicks off the clothes, *exposes the person*; sings obscene songs.

Cough: dry, nocturnal, spasmodic; worse when lying down, relieved by sitting up.

Intense sleeplessness of irritable, excitable persons from business embarrassments, often imaginary.

Paralysis of bladder: after labor, with retention or incontinence of urine: no desire to urinate in lying-in women (Arn., Op.).

Relations.—Compare Bell., Stram., and Verat.

Phos. often cures lasciviousness when Hyos. fails.

Nux or Opium in hemoptysis of drunkards.

Follows Bell. well in deafness after apoplexy.

Aggravation.—At night; during menses; mental affections; jealousy, unhappy love.

Especially suited to nervous temperament; women of a sensitive, easily excited nature; dark hair and skin but mild disposition, quick to perceive, rapid in execution. In striking contrast with the fair complexion, yielding, lachrymose, but slow and indecisive, Pulsatilla.

The remedy of great contradictions: the roaring in ears > by music; the piles > when walking; sore throat feels > when swallowing; empty feeling in stomach not > by eating; cough < the more he coughs; cough on standing still during a walk; spasmodic laughter from grief; sexual desire with impotency; thirst during a chill, no thirst in the fever; the color changes in the face when at rest.

Mental conditions rapidly, in an almost incredibly short time, change from joy to sorrow, from laughing to weeping.

Persons mentally and physically exhausted by long-concentrated grief.

Involuntary sighing, with a weak, empty feeling at pit of stomach; not relieved by eating. Bad effects of anger, grief, or disappointed love (Cal. p., Hyos.); broods in solitude over imaginary trouble.

Children: when reprimanded, scolded, or sent to bed, get sick or have convulsions in sleep.

Headache, as if a nail was driven out through the side, relieved by lying on it (Compare: Coff., Nux, Thuja).

Cannot bear tobacco; smoking, or being in tobacco smoke, produces or aggravates headache.

In talking or chewing, bites inside of cheek.

Sweat on the face on a small spot only while eating.

Prolapsus ani from moderate straining at stool (Nit. ac., Pod., Ruta).

Hemorrhoids; prolapse with every stool, have to be replaced; stitches up the rectum (Nit. a.).

Desire to be alone.

Finely sensitive mood, delicate conscientiousness.

Inconstant, impatient, irresolute, quarrelsome.

Amiable in disposition if feeling well, but easily disturbed by very slight emotion; easily offended.

The slightest blame or contradiction excites anger.

Ill effects from bad news, from vexation with reserved displeasure; from suppressed mental sufferings; of shame and mortification.

Pain in small, circumscribed spots.

Fever: chill, *with thirst during chill only;* heat *without thirst.*

Ignatia bears the same relation to the diseases of women that Nux does to sanguine, bilious men.

Relations.—Incompatible: Coff., Nux, Tab.

The bad effects of Ign. are antidoted by Puls.

Aggravation.—Tobacco, coffee, brandy, contact, motion, strong odors, mental emotions, grief, etc.

Amelioration.—Warmth, hard pressure (Cinch.); swallowing.

IODINE.

Persons of a scrofulous diathesis, with dark or black hair and eyes; a low cachectic condition, with profound debility and great emaciation (Abrot.).

Great weakness and loss of breath on going upstairs (Calc.); during the menses (Alum, Carbo an., Coc.).

Eats freely and well, yet loses flesh all the time (Abrot., Nat. m., Sanic.).

Empty eructations from morning to night, as if every particle of food was turned into air (Kali c.).

Suffers from hunger, must eat every few hours, anxious and worried if he does not eat (Cina, Sulph.).

Itching: low down in the lungs, behind the sternum, causing cough; extends through bronchi to nasal cavity (Coc. c., Con., Phos.).

Hypertrophy and induration of glandular tissue; thyroid, mammæ, ovaries, testes, uterus, prostate or other glands.

Hard goitre, in dark-haired persons (light-haired, Brom.).

Palpitation, worse from least exertion (compare Dig.—from least mental exertion, Cal. ars.).

Sensation as if the heart was squeezed together (Cac.).

Leucorrhœa: acrid, corrosive, staining the linen; most abundant at time of menses.

Cancerous degeneration of the cervix; cutting pains in abdomen and hemorrhage at every stool.

Croup; membranous, hoarse, dry cough, worse in warm, wet weather; with wheezing and sawing respiration (Spong.).

Child grasps the larynx (Cepa); face pale and cold, especially in fleshy children.

Relations.—Complementary to: Lyc.

Compare Brom., Acet. ac., Con., Kali bi., Spong. in membranous croup and croupy affections; especially in overgrown boys with scrofulous diathesis.

Should not be given during lying-in period, except in high potencies.—Hering.

Aggravation.—Warmth; wrapping up the head (reverse of Hep., Psor.).

Adapted to cases where the gastric symptoms predominate (Ant. c., Puls.).

In all diseases the constant and continual nausea is guiding.

Nausea: with profuse saliva; vomiting of white, glairy mucus in large quantities without relief; sleepy afterwards; worse from stooping; primary effects of tobacco; of pregnancy.

Stomach: feels relaxed, as if hanging down (Staph.); clutching, squeezing, griping, as from a hand, each finger sharply pressing into intestines; worse from motion.

Flatulent, cutting colic about umbilicus.

Stool: grassy-green; of white mucus (Colch.); bloody; fermented, slimy; like frothy molasses.

Autumnal dysentery; cold nights, after hot days (Colch., Merc.).

Asiatic cholera, first symptoms, where nausea and vomiting predominate.

Hemorrhage: passive, bright-red from all the orifices of the body (Erig., Mill.); uterine, profuse, clotted; heavy, oppressed breathing during; stitches from navel to uterus.

Cutting pains across abdomen from left to right (Lach.—from right to left, Lyc.).

Cough; dry, spasmodic, constricted, asthmatic.

Difficult breathing from least exercise; violent dyspnœa, with wheezing and anxiety about the stomach.

Whooping-cough: child loses breath, turns pale, stiff and blue; strangling, with gagging and vomiting of mucus.

Cough, with rattling of mucus in bronchi when inspiring (Ant. t.).

Pains as if bones were all torn to pieces (as if broken, Eup.).

Intermittent dyspepsia, every other day at same hour.

Oversensitive to heat and cold.

Relation.—Complementary: Cuprum.

Is followed well by Ars. in influenza, chills, croup, debility.

Similar to: Puls., Ant. c., in gastric troubles.

Foreign bodies in larynx; should be used before Ant. t.

Aggravation.—Winter and dry weather; warm, moist south winds (Euph.); slightest motion.

KALI BICHROMICUM.

Fat, light-haired persons who suffer from catarrhal, syphilitic or psoric affections.

Fat, chubby, short-necked children disposed to croup.

Affections of the mucous membranes—eyes, nose, mouth, throat, bronchi, gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tracts—*discharges of a tough, stringy mucus which adheres to the parts and can be drawn into long strings.*

Complaints occurring in hot weather.

Rheumatism alternating with gastric symptoms, one appearing in the fall and the other in the spring.

Pains: in small spots, can be covered with point of finger (Ign.); shift rapidly from one part to another (Puls.); appear and disappear suddenly (Bell.).

Neuralgia every day at same hour.

Nose: pressive pain in root of nose; discharge of plugs, "clinkers;" tough, ropy, green fluid mucus; in clear masses, and has violent pain from occiput to forehead if discharge ceases.

Ulceration of septum, with bloody discharge or large flakes of hard mucus (Alum., Sep., Teucr.).

Diphtheria: pseudo-membranous deposit, firm, pearly, fibrinous, prone to extend downwards to larynx and trachea (reverse of Brom.).

Œdematous, bladder-like appearance of uvula; much swelling, but little redness (Rhus).

Cough: violent, rattling, with gagging from viscid mucus in the throat.

Croup: hoarse, metallic, with expectoration of tough mucus or fibro-elastic casts in morning on awakening, with dyspnœa, relieved by lying down (worse when lying down, Aral., Lach.).

Deep-eating ulcers in fauces; often syphilitic.

Headache: blurred vision or blindness precedes the attack; must lie down; aversion to light and noise; sight returns as headache increases (Iris, Nat. m.).

Prolapsus uteri, seemingly in hot weather.

Sexual desire absent in fleshy people.

Relations.—Compare: Bromine, Hepar in croupy affections.

After Iod. in croup, when hoarse cough, with tough membranes, general weakness and coldness are present.

Ant. t. follows well in catarrhal affections and skin diseases.

Aggravations.—Heat of summer; hot weather.

Amelioration.—Skin symptoms are better in cold weather (reverse of Alum. and Pet.).

KALI BROMATUM.

Adapted to large persons inclined to obesity; acts better in children than in adults.

Loss of sensibility, fauces, larynx, urethra, entire body; staggering, uncertain gait; feels as if legs were all over sidewalk.

Night terrors of children; grinding teeth in sleep, moans, cries; horrible dreams, cannot be comforted by friends. Somnambulism.

Incoördination of muscles (Gels.); nervous weakness or paralysis of motion and numbness.

Spasms: from fright, anger or emotional causes in nervous plethoric persons; during parturition, teething, whooping-cough, Bright's disease.

Epilepsy: congenital, syphilitic, tubercular; usually a day or two before menses; at new moon; headache follows attack.

Loss of memory; forgets how to talk; absent-minded; had to be told the word before he could speak it (Anac.).

Depressed, low-spirited, anxious, "feel as if they would lose their minds."

Acne: simplex, indurata, rosacea; bluish-red, pustular, on face, chest, shoulders; leaves unsightly scars (Carbo an.).

Periodic colic in infants about 5 P.M. (at 4 P.M., Col., Lyc.).

Relations.—One of the antidotes for lead poisoning. Often curative after Eugenia jambos in acne.

KALI CARBONICUM.

For diseases of old people, dropsy and paralysis; dark hair, lax fibre, inclined to obesity (Amm. c., Graph.).

After loss of fluids or vitality, particularly in the anæmic.

Pains stitching, darting, worse during rest and lying on affected side (stitching, darting, better during rest and lying on painful side, Bry.).

Cannot bear to be touched; starts when touched ever so lightly, especially on the feet.

Great aversion to being alone (Ars., Bis., Lyc.; desires to be alone, Ign., Nux).

Bag-like swellings between upper eyelids and eyebrows.

Weak eyes; after coition, pollution, abortion, measles.

Stomach distended, sensitive; feels as if it would burst; excessive flatulency; everything she eats or drinks appears to be converted into gas (Iod.).

Feels badly, week before menstruation; backache before and during menses.

Labor pains insufficient; violent backache; wants the back pressed (Caust.).

Asthma, relieved when sitting up or bending forward or by rocking; worse from 2 to 4 A.M.

"Persons suffering from ulceration of the lungs can scarcely get well without this anti-psoric."—HAHNEMANN.

Difficult swallowing; sticking pain in pharynx as of a fish-bone (Hep., Nit. ac.); food easily gets into the windpipe; pain in back when swallowing.

Constipation: stool large, difficult, with stitching, colic pains an hour or two before.

Tendency to fatty degeneration of the heart (Phos.).

Very much inclined to take cold.

Relations.—Complementary: Carbo veg.

Compare BRY., NAT. M., STAN.

KALMIA.

Adapted to acute neuralgia, rheumatism, gouty complaints, especially when heart is involved as a sequel of rheumatism or gout.

In heart diseases that have developed from rheumatism, or alternate with it.

Pains sticking, darting, pressing, shooting in a downward direction (upward, Led.); attended or succeeded by numbness of affected part.

Rheumatism: pains intense, change places, going from joint to joint; joints hot, red, swollen; worse from least movement.

Vertigo when stooping or looking down (Spig.).

Pulse slow, scarcely perceptible (35 or 40 per minute); pale face and cold extremities.

Relations.—Similar to: Led., Rhod., Spig., in rheumatic affections and gout.

It follows Spig. well in heart diseases.

KREOSOTE.

Dark complexion, slight, lean, ill-developed, poorly nourished, overgrown; very tall for her age.

Children: old looking, wrinkled (Abrot.), scrofulous or psoric affections; rapid emaciation (Iod.); post climacteric diseases of women (Lach.).

Hemorrhagic diathesis; small wounds bleed freely.

Corrosive, ichorous discharges from mucous membranes.

Itching, so violent toward evening as to drive one almost wild (without eruption, Dolichos).

Painful dentition; teeth begin to decay as soon as they appear.

Menses: *flow on lying down*, cease on sitting up; cold drinks relieve menstrual pains; *flow intermits*, at times almost ceasing, then commencing again (Sulph.).

Incontinence of urine; can only urinate while lying.

Leucorrhœa: acrid, corrosive, offensive; worse between periods (Bov., Bor.); has the odor of green corn.

Relations.—Kreosote is followed well by Ars., Phos., Sulph., in cancer and diseases of a malignant tendency.

Carbo veg. and Kreos. are inimical.

Aggravation.—In the open air; cold weather; when growing cold; from washing or bathing with cold water; rest.

Amelioration.—Generally better from warmth.

LACHESIS.

Persons of a melancholy temperament, dark eyes, and a disposition to low spirits and indolence.

Women of choleric temperament, with freckles and red hair (Phos.).

Better adapted to thin and emaciated than to fleshy persons; to those who have been changed, both mentally and physically, by their illness.

Climacteric ailments: hemorrhoids, hemorrhages; *hot flushes and hot perspirations;* burning vertex headache, especially after cessation of the monthly flow (Sang., Sulph.).

Women who have not recovered from the change of life, "have never felt well since that time."

Drunkards with congestive headaches and hemorrhoids; prone to erysipelas.

Left side principally affected; diseases begin on the left and go to the right side.

Great sensitiveness to touch; throat, stomach, abdomen; cannot bear bedclothes or night-dress to touch throat or abdomen, not because sore or tender, as in Apis or Bell., but clothes cause an uneasiness, make her nervous.

Extremes of heat and cold cause great debility.

All symptoms, especially the mental, *worse after sleep, or the aggravation wakes him from sleep; sleeps into the aggravation;* unhappy, distressed.

Mental excitability; ecstacy, with almost prophetic perceptions; with a vivid imagination; great loquacity.

Menses at regular time; too short, scanty, feeble; pains all relieved by the flow; always better during menses (Zinc.).

Great physical and mental exhaustion; would constantly sink down from weakness; worse in the morning (Sulph., Tub.).

Epilepsy; comes on during sleep (Bufo); from loss of vital fluids, onanism, jealousy.

Hemorrhagic diathesis; small wounds bleed easily and profusely (Crot., Phos.); blood dark, non-coagulable (Crot., Sec.).

Boils, carbuncles, ulcers; malignant pustules; decubitus; dark, bluish, purple appearance; tend to malignancy.

Bad effects of poison wounds; post-mortem, etc. Respiration ceases on falling asleep (Amm. c., Grind.).

Sensation as of a ball rolling in the bladder.

Fever annually returning; paroxysm every spring

(Carbo v., Sulph.), after suppression by quinine the previous autumn.

Typhoid, typhus; stupor or muttering delirium, sunken countenance, falling of lower jaw; tongue dry, black, catches on the teeth when protruding; conjunctiva yellow or orange color; perspiration cold, stains yellow, bloody (Lyc.).

Diphtheria and tonsillitis, *beginning on the left and extending to right side* (Sabad.); dark purple appearance; < by hot drinks, after sleep; liquids more painful than solids when swallowing; prostration out of all proportion to appearance of throat.

Relations.—Complementary: Hep., Lyc., Nit. ac.

In intermittent fever Nat. m. follows Lach. well when type changes.

Aggravation.—After sleep: contact; extremes of temperature; acids; alcohol; cinchona; mercury.

LAC CANINUM.

For nervous, restless, highly sensitive organisms.

Very forgetful, absent-minded; makes purchases and walks away without them.

Fears to be alone (Kali c.); of dying (Ars.); of becoming insane (Lil.).

Coryza, with discharge of thick, white mucus.

One nostril stuffed up, the other free and discharging; these conditions alternate.

Shining, glazed appearance of diphtheritic deposit and ulcers.

Symptoms erratic, pains constantly flying from one part to another (Kali bi., Puls.); changing from side to side every few hours or days.

Diphtheria and tonsillitis; symptoms change repeatedly from side to side.

Sinking at epigastrium, faintness in stomach.

Sensation as if breath would leave her when lying down; must get up and walk and stir around (Grind., Lach.).

Palpitation violent when lying on left side, > turning on right (Tab.).

When walking, seems to be walking on air; when lying, does not seem to touch the bed.

Serviceable in almost all cases when it is required to dry up milk.

Sore throats are apt to begin and end with menstruation.

Attacks of rage, cursing and swearing at slightest provocation (Lil., Nit. ac.); intense ugliness.

Throat: sensitive to touch externally (Lach.); < by empty swallowing (Ign.); constant inclination to swallow (Mer.); pains extend to ears (Hep., Kali bi.); begins on left side (Lach.).

Chronic "blue" condition; everything seems so dark that it can grow no darker.

Relations.—Similar to: Apis, Con., Murex, Lach., Kali bi., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

It generally acts best in single dose.

Probably no remedy in the Materia Medica presents a more valuable pathogenesis in symptoms of the throat, or one that will better repay a careful study.

LEDUM.

Adapted to the rheumatic, gouty diathesis; constitutions abused by alcohol.

Rheumatism or gout; begins in lower limbs and ascends (descends, Kal.); especially if brought to a low asthenic condition by abuse of Colchicum; joints become the seat of nodosities and "gout stones," which are painful.

Affects left shoulder- and right hip-joint.

Emaciation of affected parts (Graph.).

Pains are sticking, tearing, throbbing; rheumatic pains are < by motion; *< by warmth of bed and bed-covering; > only when holding feet in ice-water* (Sec.).

Complaints of people who are cold all the time; always feel cold and chilly; the wounded parts especially are cold to touch.

Parts cold to touch, but not cold subjectively to patient.

In some affections, warmth of bed intolerable on account of heat and burning of limbs.

Intense itching of feet and ankles, < from scratching and warmth of bed (Puls., Rhus).

Easy spraining of ankles and feet (Carbo an.).

Punctured wounds by sharp-pointed instruments, as awls, nails (Hyper.); stings of insects, especially mosquitoes.

Long-remaining discoloration after injuries; "black and blue" places become green.

Relations.—Compare: Arn., Ham., Bellis, Ruta, in traumatism.

LILIUM.

Affects principally the left side of the body (Lach., Thuja).

Sensation as if heart was grasped in a vise (Cac.);

as if blood had all gone to the heart; inability to walk erect.

Tormented about her salvation (with ovarian or uterine complaints).

Wild, crazy feeling on vertex; confused ideas.

Profound depression of spirits; can hardly avoid weeping; indifferent about what is being done for her.

Disposed to curse, strike, think obscene things (Anac., Lac c.); alternate with uterine irritation.

Listless, yet cannot sit still; restless, yet does not want to walk; must keep busy to repress sexual desire.

Desire to do something, hurried manner, yet has no ambition; aimless, hurried motion.

Fears; being alone, insanity, heart disease, she is incurable, some impending calamity.

Cannot walk on uneven ground.

Pains in small spots; constantly shifting (Kali bi.).

Frequent urging to urinate; if desire is not attended to, sensation of feeling of congestion in chest.

Bearing-down sensation in abdomen and pelvis, as though all organs would escape; > by pressure of hand (compare, MUREX, SEPIA).

Menses: early, scanty, dark, offensive; flows only when moving about; ceased to flow when she ceased to walk.

Pulsations over whole body, and full, distended feeling, as if blood would burst through the vessels.

Rapid heart-beat, 150 to 170 per minute.

Constant desire to defecate and urinate (with prolapsus).

Weak and atonic condition of ovaries, uterus, re-

sulting in anteversion, retroversion, sub-involution; nearly always with constipation, from inactivity.

Relations.—Compare: Act., Agar., Cac., Helon., Murex, Nat. p., Plat., Sep., Tar.

LYCOPODIUM.

For persons intellectually keen, but physically weak; upper part of body emaciated, lower part semi-dropsical; predisposed to lung and hepatic affections (Phos., Sulph.).

Deep-seated, progressing, chronic diseases.

Diphtheria; fauces brownish-red, deposit spreads from right tonsil to left, or descends from nose to right tonsil; < after sleep and *from cold drinks* (from warm drinks, Lach.).

Pains; aching-pressure, drawing; chiefly right-sided.

Dread of men; of solitude; fear of being alone (Bis., Kali c., Lil.).

Red sand in urine on child's diaper (Phos.); child cries before urinating (Bor.); pain in back, relieved by urinating.

Everything tastes sour; eructations, heartburn, water-brash, sour vomiting (between chill and heat).

Gastric affections; excessive accumulation of flatulence; constant sensation of satiety; good appetite, but a few mouthfuls fills up to the throat, and he feels bloated; fermentation in abdomen, with loud grumbling, croaking; not relieved by belching (Cinch.).

Canine hunger; the more he eats, the more he craves; head aches if he does not eat.

Complexion pale, dirty, unhealthy; fan-like motion of alæ nasi (Ant. t.).

Affects right side, or goes from right to left; throat, chest, abdomen, ovaries.

One foot hot and the other cold.

Waking at night feeling hungry (Cina, Psor.).

Relations.—Complementary to: Iodine.

Bad effects: of onions, bread; wine, spirituous liquors; tobacco-smoking.

Follows well after; Calc., Lach., Puls., Sulph.

For the bad effects of tobacco-chewing (Ars.).

It is rarely advisable to begin treatment of chronic diseases with Lyc. unless clearly indicated; it is better to give first another antipsoric.

Lyc. is a deep-seated, long-acting remedy, and should rarely be repeated after improvement begins.

Aggravation.—Nearly all diseases from 4 to 8 P.M.; after eating; cold food and drinks.

Amelioration.—Warm food and drinks; from uncovering the head; loosening the garments.

LYSSIN.

The sight or sound of running water or pouring water aggravates all complaints.

Bluish discoloration of wounds (Lach.).

Complaints resulting from abnormal sexual desire (from abstinence, Con.).

Mental emotion always makes him worse.

Cannot bear heat of sun.

Convulsions: from dazzling or reflected light from water or mirror (Stram.); thinking of fluids of any kind.

Headache: from bites of dogs, whether rabid or not; chronic, from mental emotion or exertion; < by noise of running water.

Sore throat, constant desire to swallow (Lac c., Mer.).

Difficulty in swallowing, even spasm of œsophagus from swallowing liquids.

Constant desire to urinate on seeing running water (Canth., Sulph.).

Relations.—Compare: Bell., Canth., Hyos., Stram., in hydrophobia.

Aggravation.—Sight or sound of water; bright, dazzling light (Stram.); carriage-riding (Coc.—better from, Nit. ac.).

MAGNESIA CARB.

For persons, especially children, of irritable nervous temperament (Cham.).

The whole body feels tired and painful, especially the legs and feet.

Pains; neuralgic, lightning-like, worse left side (Col.); insupportable during repose, must get up and walk (Rhus).

Pain on vertex as if the hair were pulled.

Menses: preceded by sore throat, labor-like pain, cutting colic, backache, weakness, chilliness; flows only at night or when lying, ceasing when walking (Kreos.—rev. of, Lil.).

Diarrhœa; preceded by cutting colic; occurs regularly every three weeks; stools green, frothy, like scum of a frog-pond; white, tallow-like masses are found floating in stool; the milk passes undigested in nursing children.

When crude Magnesia has been taken to "sweeten the stomach;" if the symptoms correspond, the potentized remedy will often relieve.

Relations.—Complementary to: Chamomilla.

Aggravation.—Change of temperature; *every three weeks;* rest.

Amelioration.—Warm air, but worse in warmth of bed (Led., Mer.—better in warmth of bed, Ars.).

MAGNESIA MURIATICA.

Especially adapted to diseases of women; spasmodic and hysterical complaints, complicated with uterine diseases.

Children: during difficult dentitition are unable to digest milk; it causes pain in stomach and passes undigested.

Great sensitiveness to noise (Nux, Ther.).

Headache: every six weeks, in forehead and around the eyes; as if it would burst; worse from motion and in open air; better from lying down, strong pressure, and wrapping up warmly (Sil.).

Great tendency of head to sweat (Calc., Sanic., Sil.).

Continual rising of white froth into the mouth.

Eructations, tasting like onions (breath smells of onions, Sinap.).

Constipation; stool hard, large, knotty, like sheep's dung; difficult to pass; *crumbling at verge of anus.*

Urine; pale, yellow, can only be passed by bearing down with abdominal muscles.

Menses: with great excitement at every period; flow black, clotted; spasms and pains extend into

thighs; metrorrhagia, worse at night in bed, causing hysteria.

Leucorrhœa: after exercise; with every stool; with uterine spasm, followed by metrorrhagia.

Relations.—Compare: CHAM. in the diseases of nursing children.

MEDORRHINUM.

For the rheumatic, gouty constitution, especially if engrafted on a sycotic base.

Children dwarfed or stunted in growth (Bar. c.).

Soreness all over as if bruised (Arn., Eup., Bap.).

Heat and soreness, with enlargement of lymphatic glands all over body.

Anxious, nervous, sensitive; starts at the least sound.

Sensation as if he had taken a severe cold, with distressing aching in bones.

Many symptoms aggravated by thinking of them (pains return as soon as he thinks about them, Ox. ac.).

Consumptive languor; fatigue; great general depression of vitality.

Trembling all over (subjective), nervousness and profound exhaustion.

State of collapse, wants to be fanned all the time; craves fresh air; throws off the covers; cold, and bathed with cold perspiration (Camph., Sec.).

Burning of hands and feet; wants them uncovered and fanned.

Time passes too slowly (Alum., Arg. n., Cann. i.).

Is in a great hurry; in such a hurry that she gets fatigued.

Cannot speak without crying (Puls.).

Bubbling sensation in right kidney (left kidney, Berb.).

Nocturnal eneuresis; urine strongly ammoniacal.

Gonorrhœa; acute, chronic or suppressed.

For the constitutional effects of suppressed gonorrhœa, when the best selected remedy fails to relieve or permanently improve; rheumatism, ovaritis, salpingitis; pelvic cellulitis.

MERCURIUS.

Best adapted for light-haired persons; skin and muscles lax.

In bone diseases pains worse at night; glandular swelling with or without suppuration, but especially if suppuration be too profuse (Hep., Sil.).

Profuse perspiration attends nearly every complaint, but does not relieve; may even increase the suffering (profuse perspiration relieves, Nat. m., Psor., Verat.).

Great weakness and trembling from least exertion.

Ptyalism; profuse, fetid, metallic-tasting saliva.

Dysentery; stool slimy, bloody, with colic and fainting; great tenesmus during and *after*, followed by chilliness and a "cannot finish" sensation. *The more blood*, the better indicated.

Morning sickness; profuse salivation, wets the pillow in sleep (Lac. ac.).

Mammæ painful, as if they would ulcerate at every menstrual period; milk in breasts instead of the menses.

Leucorrhœa: acrid, burning, itching with rawness; *always worse at night.*

Cough; dry, fatiguing, racking; in two paroxysms; *worse at night;* with utter inability to lie on right side.

Tongue large, flabby, shows imprint of teeth (Chel., Pod., Rhus).

Intense thirst, although the tongue looks moist and the saliva is profuse.

Quantity of urine voided is larger than the amount of water drank.

Nocturnal emissions stained with blood.

Ulcers on the gums, tongue, throat, inside of the cheek, with profuse salivation; irregular in shape, edges undefined; have a dirty, unhealthy look; lardaceous base surrounded with a dark halo; apt to run together (syphilitic ulcers are circular, attack the posterior parts of mouth, throat, and have well-defined edges, are surrounded with a coppery hue, and do not extend from their primary seat).

Mumps, diphtheria, tonsillitis with profuse salivation.

Diphtheria: tonsils inflamed, uvula swollen, elongated, *constant desire to swallow;* membrane thick, gray, shred-like borders adherent or free.

Relations.—Follows well after: Bell., Hep., Lach., Sulph., but should not be given before or after Silicea.

The bad effects of Merc. are antidoted by Aur., Hep., Lach., Mez., Nit. ac., Sulph., and by a high potency of Merc., when the symptoms correspond.

Ailments from sugar, insect stings, vapors of arsenic or copper.

Aggravations.—At night; wet, damp weather; in

autumn, warm days and cold, damp nights; lying on right side; perspiring.

Mercury is < by heat of, but > by rest in bed.

Arsenic is > by heat of, but < by rest in bed.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.

Diseases of men, syphilitic; ulcers, with corroding, acrid pus; Bright's disease.

Dysentery and summer complaints of intestinal canal, occurring from May to November.

MERCURIUS PROTO IODIDE.

Diphtheritic and throat affections where the cervical and parotid glands are enormously swollen.

Tongue, thick, yellow coating at base, tip and edges red; right side of throat and neck most affected.

MERCURIUS BINIODIDE.

Diphtheritic and glandular affections of left side; exudation slight, easily detached; cases attending epidemic scarlet fever, ulcers on fauces or tonsils; glands enlarged.

MERCURIUS CYANIDE.

Malignant diphtheria with intense redness of fauces and great difficulty of swallowing; pseudo-membranous formation extends all over fauces and down throat; putrid, gangrenous diphtheria, with phagedenic ulceration; membranous croup.

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS.

Diseases of the skin; glandular and scrofulous affections of children; acrid nasal secretion, "dirty-nosed children."

Hahnemann's remedy for syphilis and diseases of the genito-urinary tract. Is rarely indicated if the tongue is dry.

MERCURIUS SULPH.

Hydrothorax, if occurring from heart or liver diseases; dyspnœa, has to sit, cannot lie down. Extremities swollen; stool loose, watery, causing severe burning and soreness; burning in chest.

"When it acts well it produces a profuse, watery diarrhœa with great relief to the patient; it is as important as Arsenicum in hydrothorax."—LIPPE.

Relations.—Compare: ARS., CINNAB., DIG., SULPH.

MEZEREUM.

For light-haired, irresolute persons of a phlegmatic temperament.

Eczema and itching eruptions after vaccination.

Hypochondriacal and despondent; indifferent to everything and every one; angry at trifles and perfectly harmless things, but is soon sorry for it.

Headache, violent after slight vexation; painful on the slightest touch.

The head is covered with a thick, leather-like crust, under which thick and white pus collects here and there; hair is glued and matted together; pus after a time is ichorous, becomes offensive and breeds vermin.

Ulcers with thick, yellowish-white scabs, under which thick, yellow pus collects.

Vesicles appear around the ulcers, itch violently, burn like fire (Hep.); fiery-red areola around, shining like fire.

Linen or charpie sticks to the ulcers, they bleed when it is torn away.

Eczema: intolerable itching; copious, serous exudation.

Neuralgic burning pains after zona.

Bones inflamed, swollen; nightly pains going from above downwards; after abuse of Merc., venereal diseases, caries.

Child scratches face continually, which is covered with blood; eruptions moist; itching worse at night; inflammatory redness of face.

Relations. — Compare: Caust., Guaiac., Phyt., Rhus.

Aggravation.—Cold air; cold washing; at night; touch or motion; bad effects of mercury or alcohol.

Epidemics occurring in January and February often call for Mezereum.

MELILOTUS.

Congestions, relieved by hemorrhage.

Engorgement of blood-vessels in any part or organ.

Violent congestive or nervous headaches; epistaxis affords relief (Bufo, Ferr. p., Magn. s.).

Religious melancholy with an intensely red face; insanity, in early stages, to relieve brain from pressure and irritation.

Nosebleed preceded by intense redness, flushing of face and throbbing of carotids; with general relief.

Very red face precedes hemorrhage from every organ.

Relations.—Compare: Amyl.; Ant. c. in epistaxis after headache, but does not relieve; Bell., Glon., Sang. in congestive headache, red face, hot head, etc.

MILLEFOLIUM.

Ailments: from overlifting; overexertion, or a fall.

Hemorrhages: painless, without fever; bright red, fluid blood (Acon., Ipec., Sab.); from lungs, bronchi, larynx, mouth, nose, stomach, bladder, rectum, uterus; of mechanical origin (Arn.); of wounds (Ham.).

Wounds which bleed profusely, especially after a fall.

Hemoptysis: after injury, in incipient phthisis; in hemorrhoidal patients.

Painless drainings, after labor or abortion; after great exertion; after miscarriage. Preventive, in post-partum hemorrhage.

Menses: early, profuse, protracted; suppressed, with colic pain in abdomen.

Leucorrhœa of children from atony.

Vertigo; when moving slowly, but not when taking violent exercise.

Relations.—Compare: Erecht. in epistaxis and hemoptysis, blood bright red. Follows well after Acon. and Arn. in hemorrhages.

MURIATIC ACID.

Adapted to persons with black hair, dark eyes, dark complexion.

Irritable, peevish, disposed to anger and chagrin (Nux); restlessness and vertigo.

Diseases of an asthenic type, with moaning, unconsciousness, fretfulness.

Ulceration with fungus-like growths and pseudo-like membranous deposits of intestinal tract.

Great debility: as soon as he sits down his eyes close; lower jaw hangs down; slides down in bed.

Mouth and anus are chiefly affected; the tongue and sphincter ani are paralyzed.

If the anus be very sensitive either with or without hemorrhoids.

Hemorrhoids: *swollen, blue; painful to touch;* appears *suddenly in children;* too sore to bear least touch, even the sheet is uncomfortable. Prolapse while urinating.

Diarrhœa: stool involuntary while urinating; on passing wind; cannot urinate without having the bowels move at the same time.

Urine passes slowly; bladder weak, must wait a long time; has to press so that anus protrudes.

Palpitation of heart is felt in the face.

Freckles; eczema solaris.

Relations.—Follows well after: Bry., Mer., Rhus.

Cures the muscular weakness following excessive use of Opium.

NAJA TRIPUDIANS.

Simple hypertrophy of heart.

For restoring a heart damaged by acute inflammation, or for relief of sufferings during chronic hypertrophy.

Irritating cough in the acute stage of rheumatic carditis.

Threatened paralysis of heart, post-diphtheritic.

Pulse irregular in force, but regular in rhythm.

Inability to speak, with choking, nervous, chronic palpitation; pain < by carriage riding.

Severe stitching pain in region of heart.

Relations.—Compare: Ars., Cac., Crot., Lach., Myg., Spig.

NATRUM CARBONICUM.

Constitutions with aversion to open air and dislike to exercise, mental or physical.

Great debility: caused by heat of summer; exhaustion from least effort, mental or physical; ready to drop after a walk; *chronic effects of sunstroke.*

Emaciation with pale face, dilated pupils, dark urine, anæmic, milky, watery skin and great debility.

Inability to think or to perform any mental labor; feels stupefied if he tries to exert himself.

Intolerable melancholy and apprehension; is wholly occupied with sad thoughts.

Attacks of anxiety and restlessness during a thunder storm (Phos.); < from music (Sab.).

Face pale, with blue rings around the eyes; eyelids swollen; catarrh; mucus in throat and posterior nares; constantly hawking to clear the throat; dropping into the throat from posterior nares.

Discharge of mucus from vagina after an embrace, causing sterility.

Aversion to milk; diarrhœa from it.

Relations.—Compare: Nat. s., for yeast-like vomiting; Calc., Sep.

Aggravations.—From music; in the sun; excessive summer heat; mental exertion.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.

Great emaciation; losing flesh while living well (Abrot., Iod.); throat and neck of children emaciate rapidly during summer complaint (Sanic.).

Awkward, hasty, drops things from nervous weakness (Apis, Bov.).

Marked disposition to weep; sad weeping mood, without cause; consolation from others < her troubles.

Great liability to take cold (Calc., Kali c.).

Headache: of school girls (Calc. p.); from sunrise to sunset; left-sided clavus; as if bursting; with red face, nausea and vomiting before, during and after menses; as though a thousand little hammers were knocking in the brain during fever; > by perspiration.

Lachrymation; tears stream down the face whenever he coughs.

Hay fever: squirming sensation in the nostril, as of a small worm; brought on by exposure to hot sun or intense summer heat.

Constipation: sensation of contraction of anus; torn, bleeding, smarting afterwards; stool, hard, difficult, crumbling, stitches in rectum (Nit. a.); involuntary; knows not whether flatus or fæces escape (Aloe, Iod., Mur. ac., Pod.).

Urine: involuntary when walking, coughing, laughing (Caust., Puls., Scilla); has to wait a long while for urine to pass, if others are present. (Compare Hep., Mur. ac.).

Pressing, pushing toward genitals every morning; must sit down to prevent prolapsus (Lil., Mur., Sep.).

The hair falls out when touched, in nursing women (Sep.); face oily, shiny, as if greased.

For the bad effects: of anger (caused by offence); acid food, bread, quinine, excessive use of salt: cauterizations of all kinds with the silver nitrate; loss of animal fluids.

Hangnails: skin around the nails dry and cracked (Graph., Pet.); herpes about anus and on borders of hair at nape of neck (in bend of knees, Hep., Graph.).

Dreams; of robbers in the house, and on waking will not believe to the contrary until search is made (Psor.); of burning thirst.

Fever blisters like pearls about the lips; lips dry and cracked.

Painful contractions of the hamstrings (Caust., Guaiac.).

Craving for salt (Calc.).

Urticaria, acute or chronic; over whole body; especially after violent exercise.

Intermittents; paroxysm at 10 or 11 A.M.; old, chronic, badly treated cases, especially after suppression by quinine.

Relations.—Complementary to: Apis; acts well before and after it.

Nat. m. is the chronic of Ign.

Is followed by Sepia and Thuja.

Cannot often be repeated in chronic cases without an intercurrent, called for by the symptoms.

Should never be given during the paroxysm of fever.

If vertigo and headache be very persistent, or prostration be prolonged after Natrum, Nux will relieve.

Aggravation.—At 10 or 11 A.M.; at the seashore or from sea air; heat of sun or stove; mental exertion, talking, writing, reading; lying down.

Amelioration.—In the open air (Puls.); cold bathing; going without regular meals; lying on right side (Mer.—on painful side, Bry., Ign., Puls.)

NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

Ailments which are < by, or which depend upon, dampness of weather, damp houses or cellars.

Patient feels every change from dry to wet; cannot tolerate sea air, nor eat plants that thrive near water; a constitution in which the gonorrhœal poison is most pernicious.

Every spring; skin affections reappear (Psor.).

Sad, gloomy, irritable; worse in morning; dislikes to speak or be spoken to (Iod., Sil.).

Depressed; lively music makes her sad; satiety of life; must use great self-control to prevent shooting himself.

Mental traumatism; mental effects from injuries to head; chronic effects of blows, falls.

Granular lids: like small blisters (Thuja); green pus and terrible photophobia; gonorrhœal or sycotic.

Nosebleed during menses.

Toothache > by cold water, cool air (Coff., Puls.).

Dirty, greenish-gray or brown coating on tongue.

Diarrhœa: sudden, urging, gushing, much flatus;

on first rising and standing on the feet; after a spell of wet weather.

Gonorrhœa; greenish-yellow, painless, thick discharge (Puls.); chronic or suppressed.

Humid asthma in children; with every change to wet weather; with every fresh cold; always worse in damp, rainy weather; sputa green or greenish, copious.

Sycotic pneumonia; lower lobe of left lung; during cough, has to sit up in bed and hold the chest with both hands.

Spinal meningitis: violent crushing gnawing pains at base of brain; head drawn back; spasms with mental irritability and delirium; violent congestion of blood to head; delirium; opisthotonos.

Relations.—Compare NAT. M. and SULPH., which are very similar; THUJA and MERC. in syphilis and sycosis occurring in hydrogenoid constitutions.

NITRIC ACID.

Especially suited to thin persons of rigid fibre, dark complexions, black hair and eyes—the brunette rather than the blonde—nervous temperament.

Persons suffering with chronic diseases who take cold easily; are easily disposed to diarrhœa; rarely to those who suffer with constipation.

Old people with great weakness and diarrhœa.

Excessive physical irritability.

Pains: sticking, pricking as from splinters; suddenly appearing and disappearing; on change of tem-

perature or weather; during sleep; gnawing here and there as from ulcers forming.

Ailments: which depend on some virulent poison; from mercury, syphilis, scrofula; in broken-down cachectic constitutions.

Great anxiety about his disease; constantly thinking about his past troubles; morbid fear of cholera (Ars.).

After continued loss of sleep, long-lasting anxiety; overexertion of mind and body from nursing the sick (Coc.); anguish from the loss of his dearest friend (Ign.).

Irritable, headstrong; hateful and vindictive; inveterate, ill-willed, unmoved by apologies.

Ozena: green casts from the nose every morning.

Diarrhœa: great straining but little passes, as if fæces remained and cannot be expelled (Alum.); pain as if rectum and anus were torn or fissured (Nat. m.); violent cutting pains after stool, lasting for hours (Sulph.).

Urine: scanty, dark brown, strong-smelling, "like horse's urine;" cold when it passes; turbid, looks like remains of a cider barrel.

Ulcers: easily bleeding; splinter-like pains, especially on contact; zigzag, irregular edges; base looks like raw flesh; exuberant granulations; after mercury or syphilis or both, engrafted on a scrofulous base.

Hemorrhage: from bowels in typhoid or typhus (Crot., Mur. ac.); after miscarriage or post-partum; from overexertion of body.

Cracking in ears on masticating; of the joints on motion (Coc., Graph.).

Very sensitive to rattle of wagons over paved streets; headache from pressure of the hat (Cal. p.).

Affects especially the mucous outlets of the body, mouth, nose, rectum, anus, urethra, vagina (Mur. ac.).

Relations.—Complementary to: Ars. and Calad.

Inimical to Lachesis.

Resembles; Ars. in morbid fear of cholera.

Often difficult to distinguish from Merc.; but is adapted to black-haired people, while Merc. is more useful in light-haired persons.

Relieves ailments resulting from abuse of mercury, especially if there be erethism; bad effects of repeated doses of Digitalis.

Follows well after: Calc., Hep. or Thuja; but is most effective after Kali c.

Aggravation.—Evening and at night; after midnight, contact; change of temperature or weather; during sweat; on waking; while walking.

Amelioration.—While riding in a carriage (reverse of Coc.).

NUX MOSCHATA.

Adapted especially to women and children of a nervous hysterical temperament (Ign.); to people with *a dry skin, who rarely perspire.*

All the ailments are accompanied by *drowsiness and sleepiness* (Ant. t.) *or an inclination to faint; complaints cause sleepiness.*

Absence of mind; cannot think; great indifference to everything.

Changeable humor; one moment laughing, the next crying (Ign.); "sudden change from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

Great dryness of the mouth; tongue so dry it adheres

to roof of mouth; saliva seemed like cotton; throat dry, stiffened, no thirst (Puls.).

Sensation of great dryness without real thirst and without actual dryness of the tongue.

Great soreness of all the parts upon which one lies. Tendency to bedsores (Bap.).

Eating a little too much causes headache.

Abdomen enormously distended, after every meal.

Diarrhœa: in summer, from *cold drinks;* epidemic in autumn, white stools (Colch.); from boiled milk; during dentition; during pregnancy; with sleepiness and fainting.

At every menstrual nisus, mouth, throat and tongue become intolerably dry, especially when sleeping.

Leucorrhœa in place of menses (Coc.); patient awakened with dry tongue (compare LACH.); physometra (Lac c., Lyc.).

Pain, nausea and vomiting from wearing pessaries.

Sudden hoarseness, < from walking against the wind (Euph., Hep.).

Cough caused by: getting warm in bed; being overheated; during pregnancy (Con.); bathing; standing in water; living in cold, damp places; loose after eating; dry after drinking.

Backache, while riding in a carriage.

Fatigue, must lie down after the least exertion.

Dryness of eyes; too dry to close the lids.

Relations.—Nux Moschata antidotes mercurial inhalation, lead colic, oil of turpentine, spirituous liquors, and especially the effects of bad beers.

Aggravation.—Cold, wet, windy weather (Rhod.); cold food, water and cold washing; carriage driving

(Coc.); lying on painful side (on painless side, Puls.).

Amelioration.—In dry, warm weather, warm room, wrapping up warmly.

NUX VOMICA.

Adapted to thin, irritable, careful, zealous persons with dark hair and bilious or sanguine temperament. Disposed to be quarrelsome and malicious; nervous and melancholic.

Debauchers of a thin, irritable, nervous disposition; prone to indigestion and hemorrhoids.

"Nux is chiefly successful with persons of an ardent character; of an irritable, impatient temperament, disposed to anger, spite or deception."—HAHNEMANN.

Oversensitive: to external impressions; to noise, odors, light or music; trifling ailments are unbearable; every harmless word offends (Ign.).

Persons who are very particular, careful, but inclined to become easily excited or angered; irascible and tenacious.

Bad effects of: coffee, tobacco, alcoholic stimulants; highly spiced or seasoned food; overeating; long-continued over-mental exertion; sedentary habits; loss of sleep (Coc., Colch.); aromatic or patent medicines; sitting on cold stones, especially in warm weather.

One of the best remedies with which to commence treatment of cases that have been drugged by mixtures, bitters, vegetable pills, nostrums or quack remedies, especially aromatic or "hot medicines," if symptoms correspond.

Convulsions, with consciousness; < anger, emotion, touch, moving.

Pains are tingling, sticking, hard, aching, worse from motion and contact.

Tendency to faint (Sulph.); from odors, in morning, after eating, after every labor pain.

Cannot keep from falling asleep in the evening while sitting or reading hours before bedtime, and awakes at 3 or 4 A.M.; falls into a dreamy sleep at daybreak from which he is hard to arouse, and then feels tired and weak (reverse of, Puls.).

Eructations: sour, bitter; nausea and vomiting every morning with depression of spirits; after eating.

Constipation; with frequent unsuccessful desire, passing small quantities of fæces, sensation as if not finished.

Frequent desire for stool; anxious, ineffectual; in morning after rising; after eating; after mental exertion.

Alternate constipation and diarrhœa (Sulph., Ver.), in persons who have taken purgatives all their lives.

Labor pains; violent, spasmodic; cause urging to stool or to urinate; < in back.

Strangulated hernia, especially umbilical.

Backache; must sit up to turn over in bed; lumbago; from sexual weakness.

Catarrh; snuffles of infants; coryza, dry at night, fluent by day; worse in warm room, better in cold air.

Repugnance to cold or to cold air; chilly, on least movement; from being uncovered; must be covered in every stage of fever—chill, heat or sweat.

Relations.—Complementary: Sulphur in almost all diseases.

Inimical to: Zinc; must not be used before or after.

Follows well after: Ars., Ipec., Phos., Sulph.

Is followed well by: Bry., Puls., Sulph.

Nux should be given on retiring or, what is better, several hours before going to bed; it acts best during repose of mind and body.

Aggravation.—*Morning;* mental exertion; after eating or overeating; touch, noise, anger, spices, narcotics, dry weather.

Amelioration.—In evening, while at rest; lying down and in damp, wet weather (Caust.).

OPIUM.

Especially adapted to children and old people; diseases of first and second childhood (Bar. c., Mill.).

Ailments: that originate from fright; bad effects of, the fear still remaining (Acon., Hyos.); from charcoal vapors; inhaling gas; of drunkards.

All complaints: with great sopor; painless, complains of nothing, wants nothing.

Screaming before or during a spasm (Apis, Hell.). Deep stertorous respiration both on inhalation and exhalation.

Sleep: heavy, stupid; *with stertorous breathing, red face, eyes half-closed;* after convulsions.

Sleepy, but cannot sleep (Bell., Cham.); sleeplessness with acuteness of hearing, clock striking and cocks crowing at a great distance keep her awake.

Loss of breath on falling asleep (Grind., Lach.).

Bed feels so hot she cannot lie on it; moves often in search of a cool place; must be uncovered (Arn., Bap.).

Want of susceptibility to remedies; lack of vital reaction, the well chosen remedy makes no impression (Carbo v.).

Digestive organs inactive: peristaltic motion reversed or paralyzed; bowels seem closed.

Constipation: of children; of corpulent, good-natured women (Graph.); from inaction or paresis; from lead poisoning; stool hard, round, black balls (Chel., Plumb., Thuja); protrude and recede (Sil.).

Stool: involuntary, especially after fright (Gels.); *black and offensive.*

Urine: retained, with bladder full; retained, post-partum; in nursing children, after passion of nurse; in fever or acute illness; paralysis of bladder.

(In Stramonium we have suppression; while in Opium the secretion is not diminished, the bladder is full but fullness is unrecognized.)

"Opium renders the intestines so sluggish that the most active purgatives lose their power."—Hering.

"Persistent diarrhœa in those treated with large doses of the drug."—Lippe.

Delirium tremens: in old, emaciated persons; bloated face, stupor, eyes burning, hot, dry; with loud snoring.

Delirium, constantly talking; eyes wide open, face red, puffed; or unconscious, eyes glassy, half-closed, face pale, deep coma.

Thinks she is not at home (Bry.); this is continually in her mind.

Picking of bed clothes during sleep (while awake, Bell., Hyos.).

Sudden retrocession of acute exanthema results in paralysis of brain or convulsions (Zinc).

Relations.—Antidotes, for poisonous doses; strong coffee, Nux, Kali per. and constant motion. When symptoms correspond, the potencies may antidote bad effects of Opium drugging.

Compare Apis, Bell., Hyos., Stram. and Zinc.

Aggravation.—During and after sleep (Apis, Lach.); while perspiring; from warmth; stimulants.

Amelioration.—From cold; constant walking.

PETROLEUM.

Adapted to persons with light hair and skin; irritable, quarrelsome disposition (Nux); easily offended at trifles; vexed at everything.

Symptoms appear and disappear rapidly (Bell.—reverse of, Plat., Stan.).

During sleep or delirium; imagines that one leg is double; that another person lies alongside of him in the same bed; that there are two babies in the bed.

Vertigo on rising (Bry.); *in occiput;* as if intoxicated; *like seasickness* (Coc.).

Headache: *in occiput, which is as heavy as lead;* pressing, pulsating pain; as if everything in the head were alive; numb, bruised; as if made of wood.

Gastralgia: of pregnancy; with pressing, drawing pains; whenever stomach is empty; relieved by constant eating (Chel., Sep.).

Ailments: from riding in a carriage or railroad car, or in a ship (Coc., Sanic.).

Painful sensitiveness of skin of whole body; all clothing is painful (Bell., Lach.).

Skin of hands rough, cracked; tips of fingers rough,

cracked, fissured; tenderness of the feet, which are bathed in foul-smelling sweat (Graph., Sanic., Sil.).

Heat and burning of soles of feet and palms of hands (Sang., Sulph.).

Sweat and moisture of external genitals, both sexes.

Ailments which are worse before and during a thunderstorm (Nat. c., Phos., Psor.).

Painful, itching chilblains and chaps; decubitus.

Sensation of coldness about the heart (Carbo an., Kali m., Nat. m.).

Relations.—One of our best antidotes for lead poisoning.

The skin symptoms are worse in winter, better in summer (Alum.).

Aggravation.—Carriage riding (Coc., Sanic.); during a thunderstorm; in winter.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Best suited to persons of originally strong constitutions, who have become debilitated by loss of animal fluids, sexual excesses (Cinch.), violent, acute diseases, chagrin, or a long succession of moral emotions, as grief, care, disappointed affection.

Ailments: from grief, sorrow, homesickness; sleepy, disposed to weep; night-sweats towards morning.

Mild, yielding disposition (Puls.).

Is listless, apathetic; indifferent to the affairs of life; to those things that used to be of most interest.

Delirium: quiet, with great stupor; can be aroused, when he answers slowly and correctly or short and incorrectly, and relapses into a stupor (Arn., Bap.).

In children and young people who grow too rapidly (Cal., Cal. phos.); pains in back and limbs as if beaten.

School girl's headache; from eye-strain or overuse of eyes (Cal. p., Nat. m.).

Patient trembles, legs weak, stumbles easily or makes missteps.

Interstitial inflammation of bones, scrofulous, sycotic, syphilitic, mercurial; periosteum inflamed, pains burning, tearing, as if scraped with a knife (Rhus); caries, rachitis, but not necrosis.

Boring, drawing, digging pains in nerves of extremities; neurosis in stump after amputations (Cepa).

Urine: looks like milk mixed with jelly-like, bloody pieces; decomposes rapidly; *profuse urination at night of clear, watery urine*, which forms a white cloud at once.

Onanism; when patient is greatly distressed by the culpability of the act (Compare, Dios., Staph.).

Pale, sickly complexion, eyes sunken and surrounded by blue margins.

Diarrhœa: painless; not debilitating; from acids; involuntary, with the flatus (Aloe, Nat. m.); choleraic, from fear.

Cerebral typhoid or typhus; complete apathy and stupor; intestinal hemorrhage, blood dark.

Relations.—Compare: Phos., Puls., Pic. ac., Sil.; Mur. ac. in typhoid; Nit. sp. d. in apathetic stupor and delirium.

Phos. ac. acts well before or after Cinch. in colliquative sweats.

Diarrhœa and debility; after Nux in fainting after a meal.

Adapted to tall slender persons of sanguine temperament, fair skin, blonde or red hair, quick perceptions, and very sensitive nature.

Young people, who grow rapidly, are inclined to stoop (to walk stooped, Sulph.); who are chlorotic or anæmic.

Apathetic; unwilling to talk; answers slowly; moves sluggishly (Phos. ac.).

Weary of life, full of gloomy forebodings.

Great weakness and prostration: with nervous debility and trembling; of whole body; weakness and weariness from loss of vital fluids (Cinch.).

Sensation of weakness and emptiness in head, stomach or abdomen.

Longs for: cold food and drink; juicy, refreshing things; ice cream > gastric pains.

As soon as water becomes warm in stomach it is thrown up.

Hemorrhagic diathesis; small wounds bleed profusely (Lach.).

Hemorrhage: frequent and profuse, pouring out freely and then ceasing for a time; hemoptysis; metrorrhagia, in cancer; vicarious, from nose, stomach, anus, urethra, in amenorrhœa.

Constipation; fæces slender, long, dry, tough and hard; voided with great straining and difficulty (Caust.).

Regurgitation of ingesta, in mouthfuls (Alum.).

Nausea from placing hands in warm water; sneezing and coryza from putting hands in water.

Diarrhœa: as soon as anything enters the rectum; profuse, pouring away as from a hydrant; watery, with sago-like particles; *sensation, as if the anus remained*

open (Apis); involuntary; during cholera time (which precedes cholera, Phos. ac.); morning of old people.

During pregnancy; unable to drink water; sight of it causes vomiting; must close her eyes while bathing (Lys.).

Cannot talk, the larynx is so painful: cough, going from warm to cold air (rev. of Bry.); cough, < from laughing, talking, reading, eating, lying on the left side.

Pain: acute, especially in the chest, worse from pressure, even slight, *in intercostal spaces, and lying on left side.*

Perspiration has the odor of sulphur.

Necrosis of the (left) lower jaw.

Relations. — Complementary to: Arsenic, with which it is also in isomorphic relation.

Incompatible: With Causticum, must not be used before or after.

Phos. removes the bad effects of Iod. and excessive use of table salt. Follows well after Calc. or Cinch.

Hahnemann says: "Acts most beneficial when patient suffers from chronic loose stool or diarrhœa."

Aggravation.—Evening, before midnight (Puls., Rhus); *lying on left or painful side; during a thunderstorm.*

Cold air relieves the head and face symptoms but aggravates those of chest, throat and neck.

PODOPHYLLUM.

Adapted to persons of bilious temperament who suffer from gastro-intestinal derangement, especially after abuse of mercury.

Pains: sudden shocks of jerking pains.

Depression of spirits, imagines he is going to die or be very ill (Ars.).

Headache alternates with diarrhœa (Aloe); headache in winter, diarrhœa in summer.

Painless cholera morbus.

Violent cramps in feet, calves, thighs; watery, painless stools.

Difficult dentition; moaning, grinding the teeth at night; head hot and rolling from side to side (Bell.).

Diarrhœa: of long standing; early in morning, continues through forenoon, followed by natural stool in evening (Aloe), and accompanied by sensation of weakness or sinking in abdomen or rectum.

Diarrhœa of children: during teething; after eating; while being bathed or washed; dirty water soaking napkin through.

Stool: green, watery, fetid, profuse (Calc.); gushing out (Gamb., Jat., Phos.); chalk-like, jelly-like (Aloe); undigested (Cinch., Ferr.); yellow meal-like sediment; prolapse of rectum before or with stool.

Prolapsus uteri: from overlifting or straining; from constipation; after parturition; with subinvolution.

In early months of pregnancy, can lie comfortably only on stomach.

Patient is constantly rubbing and shaking the region of liver with his hands.

Fever paroxysm at 7 A.M., with *great loquacity during chill and heat;* sleep during perspiration.

Affects right throat, right ovary, right hypochondrium (Lyc.).

Relations.—Compare: ALOE, CHEL., COLLIN., LIL., MERC., NUX, SULPH.

It antidotes the bad effects of Mercury.

After: Ipec., Nux, in gastric affections; after, Calc. and Sulph. in liver diseases.

Aggravation. — *In early morning* (Aloe, Nux, Sulph.); in hot weather.

PICRIC ACID.

Is often restorative of a wasted and worn-out system.

Progressive, pernicious, anæmia; neurasthenia.

Brain-fag: of literary or business people: slightest excitement, mental exertion or overwork brings on headache, and causes burning along the spine.

Headache: of students and overworked business men; from grief or depressing emotions; in occipito-cervical region.

Priapism, with spinal disease; erections violent, long-lasting; profuse seminal emissions; satyriasis.

Small boils in any part of body, especially in external auditory canal.

Burning along spine and great weakness of spine and back; softening of cord.

Relations.—Compare: ARG. N., GELS., KALI P., PHOS. AC., PHOS., PET., SIL.

Amelioration.—From cold air and cold water.

PLATINA.

Adapted to women, dark hair, rigid fibre; thin, of a sanguine temperament; who suffer from too early and too profuse menses.

Sexual organs exceedingly sensitive; cannot bear the napkin to touch her; will go into spasms from an examination; will faint during, or cannot endure, coition.

For hysterical patients; alternately gay and sad, who cry easily; pale, easily fatigued.

Arrogant, proud, contemptuous, and haughty; pitiful "looking down" upon people usually venerated.

Mental delusions as if everything about her were small; all persons physically and mentally inferior, but she physically large and superior.

Sensation as if growing larger in every direction.

Mental symptoms appear as physical symptoms disappear, and *vice versa.*

Nymphomania, < in lying-in state; excessive sexual development especially in virgins (Kali p.); vaginismus.

Menses too early, too profuse, too long-lasting; dark clotted, with bearing down spasms; pains in uterus with twitching; genitalia sensitive.

Excessive itching in uterus.

Constipation: while travelling; after lead poisoning; from inertia of bowels; frequent, unsuccessful urging; *stools adhere to rectum and anus like soft clay* (Alum.); obstinate cases after Nux has failed; of emigrants; of pregnancy.

Metrorrhagia: flow in black clots and fluid; thick, black, tarry or in grumous mass (Croc.).

Relations.—Compare: Aur., Croc., Ign., Kali p., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

Patients of a rheumatic diathesis; rheumatism of fibrous and periosteal tissue.

Occupies a position between Bryonia and Rhus; cures when these fail, though apparently well indicated.

Pains flying like electric shocks; shooting, lancinating; rapidly shifting (Lac c., Puls.); worse from motion and at night.

Mammæ full of hard, painful nodosities.

Breast; shows an early tendency to inflammation, swelling and suppuration; especially when suppuration is inevitable; when child nurses pain goes from nipple all over body (goes to back, Crot. t.).

Tumefied breast neither heals nor suppurates, is of a purple hue and "hard as old cheese."

Great exhaustion and profound prostration.

In rheumatism and neuralgia after diphtheria, gonorrhœa, mercury or syphilis.

Sore throat; of a dark red color; uvula large, almost translucent (Kali bi., Rhus).

Diphtheria: pains shoot from throat into ears on swallowing; great pain at root of tongue when swallowing; *burning, as from a coal of fire or a red-hot iron; dryness;* difficult to swallow with trembling of the hands; sensation of a lump in the throat with continuous desire to swallow; tonsils, uvula and back part of throat covered with ash-colored membrane; cannot drink hot fluids (Lach.).

Carotid and submaxillary glands indurated, after diphtheria, scarlet fever.

Hastens suppuration (Hep., Mer., Sil.).

Aggravation.—When it rains; exposure to damp, cold weather.

Adapted to diseases from spinal origin.

Excessive and rapid emaciation; general or partial paralysis; extreme, with anæmia and great weakness.

Muscular atrophy from sclerosis of cerebro-spinal system.

Lassitude; faints on going into a room full of company.

Slow of perception; intellectual torpor, gradually increasing apathy (in fevers, Phos. ac.).

Weakness or loss of memory; unable to find the proper word (Anac., Lac c.).

Assumes the strangest attitudes and positions in bed.

Complexion: pale, ash-color, yellow, corpse-like, cheeks sunken; expressive of great anxiety and suffering.

Skin of face, greasy, shiny (Nat. m.).

Distinct blue line along margin of gums; gums swollen, pale, show a lead-colored line.

Excessive pain in abdomen, *radiating to all parts of body.*

Sensation in abdomen at night, which causes patient to stretch violently for hours; must stretch in every direction.

Violent colic, sensation as if abdominal wall was drawn as if by a string to the spine.

Intussusception, with colic and fecal vomiting; strangulated hernia.

Constipation: stools hard, lumpy, black like sheep-dung; with urging and terrible pain from spasm of anus.

Bright's disease: colic pains; abdomen retracted;

rapid emaciation; excessive debility; contracted kidney.

Spasms: clonic; tonic; from cerebral sclerosis or tumor; epilepsy or epileptiform convulsions.

Yellow skin; dark brown "liver spots" in climacteric years; jaundice.

Relations.—Compare: ALUM., PLAT., OP., in colic; POD. in retraction of navel.

The bad effects of Plumbum are antidoted by Alum., Petr., Plat., Sulph. ac., Zinc.

Aggravation.—At night (pains in limbs).

Amelioration.—Rubbing; hard pressure.

PSORINUM.

Especially adapted to the psoric constitution.

Extremely psoric patients; nervous, restless, easily startled.

Sleepless from intolerable itching, or frightful dreams of robbers, danger, etc. (Nat. m.).

In chronic cases when well selected remedies fail to relieve or permanently improve (in acute diseases, Sulph.); when Sulphur seems indicated but fails to act.

Lack of reaction after severe acute diseases. Appetite will not return.

Children are pale, delicate, sickly. Sick babies will not sleep day or night but worry, fret, cry (Jalap.); child is good, plays all day; restless, troublesome, screaming all night.

Great weakness and debility; from loss of animal fluids; remaining after acute diseases; independent of or without any organic lesion.

Despairs of recovery; hopeless, thinks he will die.

Body has a filthy smell, even after bathing.

Great sensitiveness to cold air or change of weather; wears a fur cap, overcoat or shawl even in hottest summer weather.

Stormy weather he feels acutely; feels restless for days before or during a thunderstorm (Phos.); dry, scaly eruptions disappear in summer, return in winter.

Cough returns every winter.

All excretions—diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, menses, perspiration—*have a carrion-like odor.*

Hungry in the middle of the night; must have something to eat.

Eructations tasting of rotten eggs (compare Arn., Ant. t., Graph.).

Diarrhœa: stool watery, dark brown, fetid; *smells like carrion.*

Constipation: obstinate, with backache; from inactivity of rectum; when Sulphur fails to relieve.

Leucorrhœa; large, clotted lumps of an intolerable odor.

Vomiting of pregnancy; most obstinate cases when the best selected remedy fails to relieve.

Profuse perspiration after acute diseases, with relief of all suffering.

Dirty, greasy-looking skin; hair dry, tangles easily (Bor., Lyc.).

Asthma, dyspnœa; worse sitting up; better lying down and keeping arms stretched far apart (rev. of Ars.).

Ailments from suppressed itch or other skin diseases when Sulphur fails to relieve.

Relations.—Complementary to: Sulphur and Tuberculinum.

After Lactic ac., in vomiting of pregnancy.

After Arn. in traumatic affections of ovaries.

Sulphur follows Psorinum well, in mammary cancer.

PULSATILLA.

Adapted to persons of indecisive, slow, phlegmatic temperament; sandy hair, blue eyes, pale face, easily moved to laughter or tears; affectionate, mild, gentle, timid, yielding disposition.

Weeps easily; almost impossible to detail her ailments without weeping (weeps when thanked, Lyc.).

Especially indicated in diseases of women and children.

Women inclined to be fleshy, with *scanty and protracted menstruation* (Graph.).

Symptoms ever changing; no two chills, no two stools, no two attacks alike; very well one hour, very miserable the next.

Pains: drawing, tearing, erratic, *rapidly shifting from one part to another* (Kali bi., Lac c.); are accompanied with constant chilliness; the more severe the pain, the more severe the chill; appear suddenly, leave gradually, or tension much increases until very acute and then "lets up with a snap."

Thirstlessness with nearly all complaints; gastric difficulties from eating rich food, cake, pastry, especially after pork or sausage; the sight or even the thought of pork causes disgust.

Derangements at puberty; menses, suppressed from

getting the feet wet; too late, scanty, slimy, painful, irregular, intermitting flow, with evening chilliness; *flows more during day.* Delayed first menstruation.

Sleep: wide awake in the evening, does not want to go to bed; first sleep restless, sound asleep when it is time to get up; awakes languid, unrefreshed (rev. of Nux).

Styes: especially on upper lid; from eating fat, greasy, rich food or pork (compare, Lyc., Staph.).

Threatened abortion; flow ceases and then returns with increased force; pains spasmodic, excite suffocation and fainting; must have fresh air.

Toothache: relieved holding cold water in the mouth (Bry., Coff.); worse from warm things and heat of room.

Unable to breathe well, or chilly in a warm room.

Relations.—Complementary: Lyc., Sulph. ac.

Silicea is the chronic of Pulsatilla in nearly all ailments.

One of the best remedies with which to begin the treatment of a chronic case.

Patients who have taken much quinine, even years before.

Ailments from abuse of Cham., Quinine, Mercury, Copper, tea-drinking, Sulphur.

Follows well after Kali bi., Sep., Sulph.

Aggravation.—In warm close room; evening, at twilight; on beginning to move; lying on the left, or on the painless side; very rich, fat, indigestible food; pressure on the well side if it be made toward the diseased side.

Amelioration.—In the open air; lying on painful side (Bry.); cold or cool room; eating or drinking cold things.

RANUNCULUS.

One of our most effective remedies for the bad effects of alcoholic beverages; spasmodic hiccough; delirium tremens.

Day blindness; mist before eyes; pressure and smarting in eyeballs (Phos.).

Pains: *stiches, sharp, shooting, neuralgic, myalgic or rheumatic in walls of chest*, coming in paroxysms; excited or brought on by atmospheric changes; inflammatory.

Pleurisy or pneumonia from sudden exposure to cold, while overheated, or *vice versa*.

Corns sensitive to touch, smart, burn (Salyc. ac.).

Intercostal rheumatism: *chest sore, bruised, worse from touch, motion or turning the body* (Bry.).

Shingles: preceded or followed by intercostal neuralgia (Mez.); vesicles may have a bluish-black appearance.

Relations.—Compare: Acon., Arn., Bry., Clem., Euphorb., Mez.

Incompatible with, Sulph. and Staph.

Aggravation. — Contact; motion; atmospheric changes.

RHEUM.

Suitable for children, especially during dentition.

Sour smell of the whole body; child smells sour, even after washing or bathing (Hep.).

Screaming of children with urging and sour stools.

Child impatient, desires many things, and cries; dislikes even favorite playthings.

Sweat of scalp, constant, profuse; whether asleep or awake, quiet or in motion, the hair is always wet; may or may not be sour.

Difficult dentition; child restless, irritable, peevish, with pale face and sour smell.

Desires various kinds of food but cannot eat them, become repugnant.

Colic < at once by uncovering an arm or leg.

Relations.—Complementary after: Magn. c., when milk disagrees and child has sour odor.

Compare: Cham., Col., Hep., Pod., Ipec., Magn. c., Sulph.

RHODODENDRON.

Nervous persons who dread a storm and are particularly afraid of thunder.

Toothache, every spring and fall during sharp east winds; worse from change of weather, thunderstorm, windy weather.

Rheumatic drawing, tearing pains in all the limbs, worse at rest and in wet, cold, windy weather.

Cannot get asleep or remain asleep unless legs are crossed.

Gout and fibrous deposit in great toe-joint, often mistaken for bunion.

Induration and swelling of the testicles after gonorrhœa; orchitis, sensation in gland as if it were being crushed.

Relations.—Compare: Bry., Con., Cal., Led., Lyc., Rhus.

Aggravation.—Stormy, windy weather; electrical changes in the atmosphere; on approach of thunderstorm.

Amelioration.—Better from wrapping the head warmly, dry heat and exercise.

Adapted to persons of a rheumatic diathesis; bad effects of getting wet, especially after being overheated.

Ailments from spraining or straining a single part, muscle or tendon; overlifting, particularly from stretching high up to reach things; lying on damp ground.

Affects the fibrous tissue, especially (serous, Bry.); the right side more than the left.

Pains: as if sprained; as if a muscle or tendon was torn from its attachment; as if bones were scraped with a knife; worse after midnight and in wet, rainy weather.

Great restlessness, anxiety, apprehension; cannot remain in bed; must change position often to obtain relief from pain (must change position often from mental anxiety, Ars.).

Restless, cannot stay long in one position.

Pain in back between the shoulders on swallowing.

Great sensitiveness to open air; putting the hand from under the bed-cover brings on cough (Bar., Hep.).

Muscular rheumatism, sciatica, left side (Col.); aching in left arm, with heart disease.

Vertigo, when standing or walking; worse when lying down (better when lying down, Apis); < rising from lying, or stooping (Bry.).

Dreams of great exertion; rowing, swimming, working hard at his daily occupation (Bry.).

Corners of mouth ulcerated, fever blisters around mouth and on chin (Nat. m.).

A dry, teasing cough, before and during chill, in intermittent fever.

When acute diseases assume a typhoid form.

Diarrhœa: with beginning typhoid; involuntary, with great exhaustion; tearing pain down the posterior part of limbs during stool.

Erysipelas, *vesicular*, much swelling, inflammation.

Relations.—Complementary to: Bryonia.

Inimical to: Apis, must not be used before or after.

Compare: Arn., Bry., Rhod., Nat. s., Sulph.

Aggravation.—Before a storm; *cold, wet, rainy weather;* at night, especially after midnight; from getting wet while perspiring; *during rest.*

Amelioration.—Warm, dry weather, wrapping up; warm or hot things; *motion; change of position; moving affected parts.*

The great characteristic of Rhus is that with few exceptions the pains occur and are < during repose and are > by motion.

Sepia, often > itching and burning quickly, the vesicles drying up in a few days.

Rhus is best antidoted by the simillimum.

RUMEX.

Extremely sensitive to open air; hoarseness; worse evenings; after exposure to cold; voice uncertain.

Tickling in throat pit, causing dry, teasing cough.

Dry, incessant, fatiguing cough; *worse from changing air or room;* evening after lying down; touching or pressing the throat pit; lying on left side; *from slightest*

inhalation of cool air; covers head with bedclothes to make air warmer.

The cough is aggravated in cool air or by anything which increases the volume or rapidity of inspired air.

Sensation of lump in throat; descends on swallowing, but returns immediately.

Raw sensation in larynx when coughing.

Urine; involuntary with cough (Caust., Puls., Scil.)

Early morning diarrhœa; from 5 to 10 A.M. (Aloe, Pod., Sulph.); stools painless, profuse, offensive; sudden urging, driving out of bed in morning.

Relations.—Compare: BELL., CAUST., DROS., HYOS., PHOS., SANG., SULPH.

Aggravation.—Cool or cold air; lying down (Hyos.).

Amelioration.—Warmth; keeping mouth covered to exclude cold air.

RUTA.

Scrofulous exostosis; bruises and other mechanical injuries of bones and periosteum; sprains; periostitis; erysipelas; fractures, and especially dislocations Symp.).

Bruised, lame sensation all over, as after a fall or blow; worse in limbs and joints (Arn.).

All parts of the body upon which he lies are painful, as if bruised (Bap.).

Restless, turns and changes position frequently when lying (Rhus).

Lameness after sprains, especially of wrists and ankles.

Phthisis after mechanical injuries to chest (Arn., Mill.).

Aching in and over eyes, with blurred vision, as if they had been strained.

After using eyes at fine work, watchmaking, engraving (Nat. m.).

Amblyopia or asthenopia from overexertion of eyes or anomalies of refraction; from over use in bad light; fine sewing, over-reading at night; misty, dim vision, with complete obscuration at a distance.

Eyes burn, ache, feel strained; hot, like balls of fire; spasms of lower lids.

Constipation; from inactivity, or impaction following mechanical injuries.

Prolapse of rectum, immediately on attempting a passage; from the slightest stooping; frequent unsuccessful urging.

Pressure on the bladder as if constantly full; continues after urinating; scanty green urine.

Warts; with sore pains; flat, smooth on palms of hands.

Backache, relieved by lying on the back.

Relations.—Compare: ARN., ARG. N., CON., EUPHR., PHYT., RHUS.

After Arnica, it hastens the curative process in the joint.

SABINA.

Chronic ailments of women; arthritic pains; tendency to miscarriages, especially at third month.

Music is intolerable; produces nervousness, goes through bone and marrow.

Drawing pains in small of back, from sacrum to pubes, in nearly all diseases.

Ailments: following abortion or premature labor; hemorrhage from the uterus; flow partly pale red, partly clotted; *worse from least motion;* often relieved by walking; *pain extending from sacrum to pubes.*

Menses: too early, too profuse, too protracted; partly fluid, partly clotted; in persons who menstruated very early in life; flow in paroxysms; with colic and labor-like pains; *pains from sacrum to pubes.*

Retained placenta from atony of uterus; intense after-pains.

Menorrhagia, during climacteric, in women who formerly aborted.

Inflammation of ovaries or uterus after abortion or premature labor.

Promotes expulsion of moles or foreign bodies from uterus (Canth.).

Fig warts with intolerable itching and burning; exuberant granulations.

Relations.—Complementary to: Thuja.

Compare: Calc., Croc., Millef., Sec., Trill.

Follows Thuja in condyloma and sycotic affections.

SABADILLA.

Suited to persons of light hair, fair complexion, with a weak, relaxed muscular system.

Worm affections of children (Cina, Sil., Spig.).

Nervous diseases: twitching, convulsive tremblings, catalepsy; from worms.

Illusions: that he is sick; parts shrunken; that she is pregnant when merely swollen from flatus; that she has some horrible throat disease that will be fatal.

Diphtheria, tonsillitis; can swallow warm food more easily; stitches and most symptoms, especially of throat, go from left to right (Lach., Lac c.).

Sensation of a skin hanging loosely in throat, must swallow over it.

Headache: *from too much thinking*, too close application or attention; from worms.

Dryness of fauces and throat.

Parchment-like dryness of skin.

Relations.—Compare: Col., Colch., Lyc. where < is from 4 to 8 P.M.; Puls. > in open air.

Follows Bry. and Ran. b. well in pleurisy, and has cured after Acon. and Bry. failed.

SAMBUCUS.

Adapted to diseases of scrofulous children, which affect the air passages especially.

Persons formerly robust and fleshy, suddenly become emaciated (Iod., Tub.).

Bad effects of violent mental emotions; anxiety, grief or excessive sexual indulgence (Phos. ac., Kali p.).

Œdematous swellings in various parts of the body, especially in legs, instep and feet.

Dry coryza of infants (sniffles); nose dry and completely obstructed; breathing much impeded.

Dyspnœa: child awakens suddenly nearly suffocated, face livid, blue, sits up in bed; turns blue, gasps for breath, which it finally gets; attack passes off but is again repeated; *child inspires, but cannot expire;* sleeps into the attack (Lach.).

Cough: suffocative, with crying children; worse

about midnight; hollow, deep, whooping, with spasm of chest; with regular inhalations but sighing exhalations.

Cough deep, dry, precedes the fever paroxysm.

Fever: *dry heat while he sleeps; on falling asleep;* after lying down; without thirst; *dreads uncovering* (Nux).

Profuse sweat over entire body during waking hours; on going to sleep, dry heat returns.

Relations.—Compare: Cinch., Ipec., Sulph.

Relieves ailments from abuse of Arsenicum.

Aggravation.—During rest; after eating fruit.

Amelioration.—Sitting up in bed. Motion; most of the pains occur during rest and disappear during motion (Rhus).

Follows well after Opium, in bad effects of fright.

SANGUINARIA.

The periodical sick headache; begins in morning, increases during the day, lasts until evening; head feels as if it would burst, or as if eyes would be pressed out; *relieved by sleep.*

Headache begins in occiput, spreads upwards and settles over right eye (Sil.—over or in left orbit, Spig.).

Headaches, return at the climacteric; every seventh day (Sabad., Sil., Sulph.).

Neuralgia of face relieved by kneeling down and pressing the head firmly against the floor; pain extends in all directions from the upper jaw.

Rheumatic pain in the right shoulder (left, Ferr.); cannot raise the arm, < at night.

Burning in pharynx and œsophagus.

Laryngeal or nasal polypi (Sang. n., Teuc.).

Climacteric ailments: flushes of heat and leucorrhœa; burning of palms of hands and soles of feet (Lach., Sulph.); compelled to throw off bedclothes; painful enlargement of breasts.

Asthma after the "rose cold," < from odors.

Cough: dry, waking him at night and not ceasing until he sits up in bed and passes flatus; circumscribed red cheeks; night sweats; diarrhœa.

Severe cough after whooping-cough; whooping-cough returns every time patient takes cold.

Eruption on face of young women, especially during scanty menses (Bellis, Eug. j.).

Relations.—Compare: Bell., Iris, Melil., in sick headache; Lach., Sulph., in climacteric affections; Chel., Phos., Sulph., Verat. v., in pneumonia.

After Bell. fails in scarlatina.

As a dynamic remedy for the narcosis of Opium.

SARSAPARILLA.

For dark-haired persons, lithic or sycotic diathesis.

Great emaciation; skin becomes shriveled or lies in folds (Abrot., Sanic., Nat.).

In children; face like old people; enlarged abdomen; dry, flabby skin. (Bar. c., Op.).

Herpetic eruptions on all parts of body; ulcers, after abuse of mercury, in syphilis.

Rash from exposure to open air; dry, itchlike eruptions, prone to appear in spring; become crusty.

Severe, almost unbearable pain at conclusion of urination (Berb., Equis, Thuja.).

Passage of gravel or small calculi; renal colic; stone in bladder; bloody urine.

Urine: bright and clear but irritating; *scanty*, *slimy*, *flaky*, *sandy*, *copious*, *passed without sensation* (Caust.).

Painful distention and tenderness in bladder; urine dribbles while sitting; standing, passes freely.

Sand in urine or on diaper; child screams before and while passing it (Bor., Lyc.).

Gonorrhœa checked by cold, wet weather, or mercury, followed by rheumatism.

Neuralgia or renal colic; excruciating pains from right kidney downwards (Lyc.).

Intolerable stench on genital organs; fluid pollutions; bloody seminal emissions (Mer.).

Retraction of nipples; nipples are small, withered, unexcitable (Sil.)

Itching eruption on forehead during menses (Sang., Psor.).

Relations.—Complementary: Merc., Sep., either of which follow well.

Compare, Nat. m., Phos., Berb., Lyc.).

Frequently called for after abuse of Mercury.

SECALE.

Adapted to women of thin, scrawny, feeble, cachectic appearance; irritable, nervous temperament; pale, sunken countenance.

Very old, decrepit, feeble persons.

Women of very lax muscular fibre; everything seems loose and open; no action, vessels flabby; passive hemorrhages, copious flow of thin, black, watery blood; the corpuscles are destroyed.

Hemorrhagic diathesis; the slightest wound causes bleeding for weeks (Lach., Phos.); discharge of sanious liquid blood with a strong tendency to putrescence; tingling in the limbs and great debility, especially when the weakness is not caused by previous loss of fluids.

Leucorrhœa; green, brown, offensive.

Boils: small, painful with green contents, mature very slowly and heal in the same manner; very debilitating.

Unnatural, ravenous appetite; even with exhausting diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa: profuse, watery, putrid, brown; discharged with great force (Gamb., Crot.); very exhausting; painless, involuntary; anus wide open (Apis, Phos.).

Eneuresis: of old people; urine pale, watery, or bloody; urine suppressed.

Burning; in all parts of the body, as if sparks of fire were falling on the patient (Ars.).

Gangrene; dry, senile, worse from external heat.

Large ecchymoses; blood blisters; often commencement of gangrene.

Collapse in cholera diseases; skin cold, yet cannot bear to be covered.

The skin feels cold to the touch, yet the patient cannot tolerate covering; icy coldness of extremities.

Menses irregular; copious, dark, fluid; labor-like pains in abdomen; continuous discharge of watery blood until next period.

Threatened abortion especially at third month; prolonged, bearing down, forcing pains.

During labor: pains irregular; too weak; feeble or ceasing; everything seems loose and open but no expulsive action; fainting.

After pains: too long; too painful; hour-glass contraction.

Suppression of milk; in thin, scrawny, exhausted women; the breasts do not properly fill.

Pulse small, rapid, contracted and often intermittent.

Relations.—Compare: CINNAMON in post-partum hemorrhage; it increases labor-pains, controls profuse or dangerous flooding, is always safe, while ERGOT is always dangerous.

Similar to Ars., but cold and heat are opposite.

Resembles Colchicum in cholera morbus.

Aggravation.—*Heat: warmth from covering;* of all affected parts; in all diseases *worse from heat.*

Amelioration.—In the cold air; getting cold; uncovering affected parts.

SELENIUM.

Adapted to light complexion; blondes; great emaciation of face, hands, legs and feet (Abrot., Iod., Tub.).

Coryza ending in diarrhœa.

Lascivious thoughts with impotency (Staph.).

Hair falls off on head, eyebrows, whiskers and other parts of body.

Hungry; at night (Cina, Psor.); longing for spirituous liquors, an almost irresistible maniacal desire.

Constipation; stool hard, impacted *so that it requires mechanical aid;* after serious illness, especially enteric fevers.

Impotence, with desire; lewed thoughts, but physically impotent. Erections slow, insufficient, too rapid emission; weak, ill-humored, often involuntary dribbling of semen and prostatic fluid; while sitting, at stool, during sleep; gleet.

Priapism, glans drawn up (Berb.—drawn down, Canth.).

Headache from lemonade, tea or wine (Thuja).

Emaciation of affected parts.

Relations.—Compare: PHOS. in genito-urinary and respiratory symptoms; Arg. m. and Stan. in laryngitis of singers or speakers, with cough and transparent, starchy mucous sputa; must clear the throat constantly.

Follows well after: Staph., Phos. ac., in sexual weakness.

Itch checked by Mercurials or Sulphur often requires Selenium.

Aggravation.—Draught of air; in the sun; from lemonade, tea or wine.

Amelioration.—Taking cold water or cold air into the mouth.

SEPIA.

Adapted to persons of dark hair, rigid fibre, but mild and easy disposition (Puls.).

Diseases of women: especially those occurring during pregnancy, childbed and lactation; or diseases attended with sudden prostration and sinking faintness (Murex, Nux. m.); "the washerwoman's remedy," complaints that are brought on by or aggravated after laundry work.

Pains extend from other parts to the back (rev. of Sab.); are attended with shuddering (with chilliness, Puls.).

Particularly sensitive to cold air, "chills so easily;" lack of vital heat, especially in chronic diseases (in acute diseases, Led.).

Sensation of a ball in inner parts; during menses, pregnancy, lactation; with constipation, diarrhœa, hemorrhoids, leucorrhœa and all uterine affections.

Coldness of the vertex with headache (Ver.—heat of vertex, Calc., Graph., Sulph.).

Great sadness and weeping. Dread of being alone; of men; of meeting friends.

Greedy, miserly (Lyc).

Indifferent: even to one's family; to one's occupation (Fl. ac., Phos. ac.).

Indolent; does not want to do anything, either work or play; even an exertion to think.

Yellowness: of the face; conjunctiva; yellow spots on the chest; a yellow saddle across the upper part of the cheeks and nose.

All the coverings of the neck felt too tight and were constantly loosened (Lach.).

Herpes circinatus in isolated spots on upper part of body (in intersecting rings over whole body, Tell.).

Pot-belliedness of mothers (of children, Sulph.).

Painful sensation of emptiness in the epigastrium, relieved by eating (Chel., Murex, Phos.).

Tongue foul, but becomes clear at each menstrual nisus, returns when flow ceases.

Constipation: during pregnancy (Alum.); stool hard, knotty, in balls, insufficient, difficult; pain in rectum during and long after stool (Nit. ac., Sulph.); sense of weight or ball in anus, not > by stool.

Urine: deposits a reddish clay-colored sediment

which adheres to the vessel as if it had been burned on; fetid, so offensive must be removed from the room.

Eneuresis: bed is wet almost as soon as the child goes to sleep; always during the first sleep.

Violent stitches upward in the vagina; lancinating pains from the uterus to the umbilicus.

Prolapse of uterus and vagina; pressure and bearing down as if everything would protrude from pelvis; must cross limbs tightly or "sit close" to prevent it; with oppression of breathing (compare, AGAR., BELL., LIL., MUREX.).

Irregular menses of nearly every form—early, late, scanty, profuse, amenorrhœa or menorrhagia—when associated with above-named symptoms.

Itching of skin; of various parts; of external genetalia; is not > by scratching, and is apt to change to burning.

Relations.—Complementary: Natrum mur.

Inimical to: Lach., should not be used before or after; to Puls., with which it should never be alternated.

Similar to: Lach., Sang., Ustil., in climacteric irregularities of the circulation.

Frequently indicated after: Sil., Sulph.

A single dose often acts curatively for many weeks.

Aggravation.—In afternoon or evening; from cold air or dry east wind; sexual excesses; at rest; sultry, moist weather; before a thunderstorm.

Amelioration.—Warmth of bed, hot applications; violent exercise.

Many symptoms, especially those of heart and pelvis, are both aggravated and ameliorated by rest and exercise.

It antidotes mental effects of overuse of tobacco in patients of sedentary habits who suffer from over-mental exertion.

SANICULA.

Dread of downward motion (Bor.).

Head and neck of children sweat profusely during sleep; wets the pillow far around (Calc., Sil.).

Symptoms constantly changing (Lac c., Puls.).

Emaciation, progressive; child looks old, dirty, greasy and brownish; skin about neck wrinkled, hangs in folds (Nat. m.).

Child kicks off clothing even in coldest weather (Hep., Sulph.).

Burning of soles of feet; must uncover or put them in a cool place.

Foot-sweat; between the toes, making them sore; offensive (Graph., Psor., Sil.).

Incontinence of urine and fæces; sphincter unreliable (Aloe).

Weakness, bearing down as if contents of pelvis would escape; < walking, misstep, or jar, > by rest, lying down; desire to support parts by placing hand against vulva (Lil., Mur., Sep.).

Leucorrhœa with strong odor of fish brine.

Excoriation of skin about anus (Sulph.); covering perineum and extending to genitals.

Nausea and vomiting from car or carriage riding.

Thirst; drinks little and often; is vomited soon as it reaches the stomach (Ars.).

Relations.—Related to: Alum., Abrot., Bor., Cal., Nat. m., Sil., and others of our great antipsorics.

Adapted to the nervous, irritable, sanguine temperament; persons of a psoric diathesis.

Persons of light complexion; fine, dry skin; pale face; weakly, with lax muscles.

Constitutions which suffer from deficient nutrition, not because food is lacking in quality or in quantity, but from imperfect assimilation (Bar. c., Calc.); oversensitive.

Scrofulous, rachitic children with large heads; open fontanelles and sutures; much sweating about the head (lower than Cal.), which must be kept warm by external covering (Sanic.); distended abdomen; weak ankles; slow in learning to walk.

Ailments: caused by suppressed foot-sweat (Cup., Graph., Psor.); exposing the head or back to any slight draught of air; bad effects of vaccination, especially abscesses (Thuja); chest complaints of stonecutters with total loss of strength.

Want of vital heat when taking active exercise (Led., Sep.).

Has a wonderful control over the suppurative process—soft tissue, periosteum or bone—maturing abscesses when desired or reducing excessive suppuration (affecting chiefly the soft tissues, Hep.).

Children are obstinate, headstrong, cry when spoken kindly to (Iod.).

Vertigo: spinal, ascending from back of neck to head; as if one would fall forward, from looking up (Puls.—looking down, Kal., Spig.).

Chronic sick headaches, since some severe disease of youth (Psor.); ascending from nape of neck to the vertex, as if coming from the spine and locating in

one eye, especially the right (the left, Spig.); < from draught of air or uncovering the head; > by pressure and wrapping up warmly; > by profuse urination.

Constipation: *always before and during menses;* difficult, *as from inactivity of rectum;* with great straining, as if rectum was paralyzed; *when partly expelled, recedes again.* Fæces remain a long time in the rectum.

Discharge of blood from vagina every time the child takes the breast. Nipple is drawn in like a funnel (Sars.).

Unhealthy skin; every little injury suppurates (Graph., Hep., Merc.).

Takes cold from exposure of feet (Con., Cup.).

Sweat of hands, feet and axillæ; offensive.

Fistula lachrymalis; ingrowing toe-nails; paranitium; blood boils; carbuncles; ulcers of all kinds; fistulæ, painful, offensive, high spongy edges, proud flesh in them.

Promotes expulsion of foreign bodies from the tissues; fish bones, needles, bone splinters.

Relations.—Compare: Hep., Pic. ac., Kali. p., Hyper., Ruta, Sanic.

Follows well after: Calc., Graph., Hep., Nit. ac., Phos. Is followed well by: Hep., Fluor. ac., Lyc., Sep.

Aggravation.—Cold; during menses; during new moon; uncovering, especially the head; *lying down.*

Amelioration.—Warmth, especially from wrapping up the head; all the symptoms except gastric, which are > by cold food (Lyc.).

Silicea is the chronic of Pulsatilla.

Complementary to: Thuja.

Adapted to anæmic debilitated subjects, of rheumatic diathesis; to scrofulous children afflicted with ascarides and lumbrici (Cina, Stan.). Persons with light hair; pale, thin, bloated, weak; yellow, earthy skin.

Body painfully *sensitive to touch; part touched feels chilly;* touch sends shudder through the whole frame (Kali c.).

Afraid of sharp, pointed things, pins, needles, etc.

Rheumatic affections of heart (Kal., Led., Naja); systolic blowing at apex. Aneurism.

Nervous headache; periodical, beginning in morning at base of brain, spreading over the head and locating in eye, orbit and temple of left side (right side, Sang., Sil.); pain, pulsating, violent, throbbing.

Headache, at sunrise, at its height at noon, declines till sunset (Nat. m., Tab.).

Intolerable, pressive pain in eyeballs; could not turn the eyes without turning the whole body; worse, especially on making a false step.

Sensation: as if eyes were too large for the orbits; *sensitive to touch;* as if a band around head (Cac., Carb. ac., Sulph.).

Copious offensive mucus from posterior nares, drops into throat, causing choking at night.

Sharp, stabbing, sticking pains through eyeballs back into the head; *from cold, damp, rainy weather.*

Prosopalgia: periodical, left-sided, orbit, eye, malar bone, teeth; from morning until sunset; pain tearing, burning, cheek dark red; *cold, rainy weather.*

Toothache from tobacco smoking; > only on lying down and while eating; worse from cold air and water; returns from thinking about it.

Dyspnœa: must lie on right side or with head high (Cac., Spong.); pains in chest are stitching, needle-like.

Chest affections with stitching pains synchronous with pulse, < from motion, < cold, wet weather.

Palpitation, violent, visible and audible; when bending forward; systolic blowing at apex.

Stammering, with abdominal ailments; helminthiasis.

Relations.—Compare: Acon., Ars., Cact., Dig., Kali. c., Naja, Kal, Spong., in heart affections.

Aggravation.—From motion, noise, touch, turning the eyes; *from every shaking, commotion, or concussion.*

Amelioration.—Lying on right side with the head high (Ars., Cac., Spong.).

SPONGIA.

Especially adapted to diseases of children and women; light hair, lax fibre, fair complexion (Brom.).

Swelling and induration of glands; goitre (Brom.).

Awakens in a fright and feels as if suffocating; as if he had to breathe through a sponge.

Worse after sleep (Lach.).

Sore throat, < after eating sweet things.

Thyroid gland swollen even with chin; with suffocative paroxysms at night. Goitre.

Great dryness of mucous membranes of air passages —throat, larynx, trachea, bronchi—"dry as a horn."

Cough: dry, barking, croupy; rasping, ringing, wheezing, whistling; *everything is perfectly dry, no mucous râle.*

Cough: *dry, sibilant, like a saw driven through a pine board;* < sweets, cold drinks, smoking, *lying with head*

low, dry, cold winds; > eating or drinking warm things.

Croup: *anxious*, *wheezing*, < *during inspiration* (during expiration, Acon.); > before midnight (before morning, Hep.).

Spermatic cord swollen, painful; testicles, swollen, bruised, squeezed; after suppressed gonorrhœa or maltreated orchitis.

Relations.—Spongia follows well after: Acon., Hep., in cough and croup, when dryness prevails; after Spong., Hep., when mucus commences to rattle.

Compare: Arn., Caust., Iod., Lach., Nux m., sputa loosened but must be swallowed again.

STANNUM.

Extreme exhaustion of mind and body.

Sinking, empty, all-gone sensation in stomach (Chel., Phos., Sep.).

Sad, despondent, feels like crying all the time, but crying makes her worse (Nat. m., Puls., Sep.); faint and weak, especially when going down stairs; can go up well enough (Bor.—rev. of Calc.).

Headache or neuralgia; pains begin lightly and increase gradually to the highest point and then gradually decline.

Prolapsus, worse during stool (with diarrhœa, Pod.); so weak she drops into a chair instead of sitting down.

While dressing in the morning has to sit down several times to rest.

Nausea and vomiting; in the morning; from the odor of cooking food (Colch.).

Great weakness in chest; worse from talking, laughing, reading aloud, singing; *so weak, unable to talk.*

Cough: deep, hollow, shattering, strangling: concussive, in paroxysms of three coughs (of two, Merc.); dry, while in bed, in evening; *empty sensation in chest.*

Hoarseness: deep, husky, hollow voice; relieved for the time by coughing or expectorating mucus.

Relations.—Complementary: Pulsatilla.

Aggravation.—Laughing and singing, talking, using the voice; lying on right side; drinking anything warm (cold drinks, Spong.).

Amelioration.—Coughing or expectorating relieves hoarseness.

Stannum follows well after: Caust., and is followed by Phos., Sil., Sulph.

STAPHISAGRIA.

Ailments from indignation, with vexation or reserved displeasure (Aur., Col., Phos. ac.).

Ill-humored children cry for things which, after receiving, they petulantly push or throw away (Kreos.).

For the bad effects of: onanism, sexual excesses, loss of vital fluids, chagrin, mortification, unmerited insults.

Onanism: persistently dwelling on sexual subjects; constantly thinking of sexual pleasures.

Spermatorrhœa: with sunken features; guilty, abashed look; emissions followed by backache, weakness; prostration and relaxation or atrophy of sexual organs.

Apathetic, indifferent, low-spirited, weak memory from sexual abuses (Phos. ac.).

Mechanical injuries from sharp-cutting instruments; post-surgical operations; stinging, smarting pains, like the cutting of a knife.

Colic after lithotomy or ovariotomy; in abdominal section (Bis., Hep.).

Styes, chalazæ on eyelids or upper lids, one after another, *leaving hard nodosities in their wake* (Con., Thuja).

Toothache: *during menses;* sound as well as decayed teeth; painful *to touch of food or drink*, but not from biting or chewing; drawing cold air into mouth.

Teeth are black or show dark streaks through them; cannot be kept clean; crumble; decay on edges; scorbutic cachexia.

Sensation as if stomach were hanging down, relaxed (Agar., Ipec.).

Arthritic nodosities of joints, especially of the fingers (Caul., Colch., Lyc.); inflammation of phalanges with sweating suppuration.

Sensation of a round ball in forehead sitting firmly there even when shaking the head.

Urging to urinate, has to sit at urinal for hours; in young married women; after coition; after difficult labor (Op.).

Painful sensitiveness of sexual organs, vulva so sensitive can scarcely wear a napkin (Plat.).

Cough: only in the daytime, or only after dinner, worse after eating meat; after vexation or indignation; excited by cleaning teeth.

Croupy cough in winter alternating with sciatica in summer; *cough excited by tobacco smoke* (Spong.).

Craving for tobacco.

Sleepy all day, awake all night; body aches all over.

In fevers ravenous hunger for days before attack.

Extreme hunger even when stomach is full of food.

Relations.—Compare: Caust., Col., Ign., Lyc., Puls.

Col. and Staph. act well after each other; Caust., Col., Staph., follow in order named.

Aggravation.—*Mental affections;* from anger, indignation, grief, mortification; loss of fluids; tobacco; onanism; sexual excesses; from the least touch on affected parts.

Inimical; Ran. bulb., either before or after.

STRAMONIUM.

Adapted to: ailments of young plethoric persons (Acon., Bell.); especially children in chorea: mania and fever delirium.

Delirium: simulates Bell. and Hyos., yet differs in degree. The delirium is more furious, the mania more acute, while the congestion, though greater than Hyos. is much less than Bell., never approaching a true inflammation.

Convulsions with consciousness (Nux—without, Bell., Cic., Hyos.); renewed by sight of bright light of mirror or water (Lys.).

Desires light and company; cannot bear to be alone; worse in the dark and solitude; cannot walk in a dark room.

Awakens with a shrinking look, as if afraid of the first object seen.

Vomiting; as soon as he raises head from pillow: from a bright light.

Sleepy, but cannot sleep (Bell., Cham., Op.).

Hallucinations which terrify the patient.

Desire to escape, in delirium (Bell., Bry., Op., Rhus).

Head feels as if scattered about (Bap.).

No pain with most complaints; painlessness is characteristic (Op.).

Disposed to talk continually (Cic., Lach.): incessant and incoherent talking and laughing; praying, beseeching, entreating; with suppressed menses.

Imagines all sorts of things; that she is double, lying crosswise, etc. (Petr.).

Twitching of single muscles or groups of muscles, especially upper part of body.

Hydrophobia: with excessive aversion to liquids (Bell., Lys.); spasmodic constriction of throat.

Eyes wide open, prominent, brilliant; pupils widely dilated, insensible; contortion of eyes and eyelids.

Pupils dilate when child is reprimanded.

Face hot and red with cold hands and feet; circumscribed redness of cheeks, blood rushes to face; risus sardonicus.

Relations.—Stramonium often follows: Bell., Cup., Hyos., Lys.

In metrorrhagia from retained placenta with characteristic delirium, Sec. often acts promptly when Stram. has failed.

After overaction, from repeated doses of Bell. in whooping-cough.

Aggravation.—*In the dark; when alone;* looking at bright or shining objects; after sleep; attempting to swallow.

Amelioration.—From light; from company; warmth.

Adapted to persons of a scrofulous diathesis, subject to venous congestions; especially of portal system.

Persons of nervous temperament, quick motioned, quick tempered, plethoric, skin excessively sensitive to atmospheric changes (Hep., Kali c., Psor.).

For lean, stoop-shouldered persons who walk and sit stooped; walk stooping like old men.

Standing is the worst position for Sulphur patients; cannot stand.

Dirty, filthy people, prone to skin affections (Psor.).

Children: cannot bear to be washed or bathed (in cold water, Ant. c.); emaciated, big-bellied; restless, hot, kick off the clothes at night (Hep., Sanic.); have worms, but the best selected remedy fails.

When carefully selected remedies fail to produce a favorable effect especially in acute diseases, it frequently serves to rouse the reactive powers of the system (in chronic diseases, Psor.).

Scrofulous chronic diseases that result from suppressed eruptions (Psor.)

Complaints that are continually relapsing (menses, leucorrhœa, etc.); patient seems to get almost well when the disease returns again and again.

Sick headache every week or every two weeks; prostrating, weakening (Sang.); with hot vertex and cold feet.

Constant heat on top of head; cold feet in daytime, with burning soles at night, wants to find a cool place for them (Sang., Sanic.); puts them out of bed to cool them off; cramps in calves and soles at night.

Hot flushes during the day, with weak, faint spells.

Weak, empty, gone or faint feeling in the stomach about 11 A.M.; cannot wait for lunch.

Diarrhœa: after midnight; painless; driving out of bed early in the morning; as if the bowels were too weak to retain their contents.

Menses: too early, profuse, protracted.

Menorrhagia, has not been well since her last miscarriage.

"A single dose at new moon."—LIPPE.

Constipation: stools hard, knotty, dry as if burnt (Bry.); large, painful, child is afraid to have the stool on account of pain; alternating with diarrhœa.

The discharge both of urine and feces is painful to parts over which they pass; passes large quantities of colorless urine; parts around anus red, excoriated.

Nightly suffocative attacks, wants the doors and windows open; becomes suddenly wide awake at night; drowsy in afternoon after sunset, wakefulness the whole night.

Aversion to being washed; always worse after a bath.

Skin affections that have been treated by medicated soaps and washes; hemorrhoids, that have been treated with ointments.

Happy dreams, wakes up singing.

Everything looks pretty which the patient takes a fancy to.

Movement in abdomen as of a child (Croc., Thuja).

Relations.—Complementary: Aloe, Psor.

Compatible: Calc., Lyc., Sars., Sep., Puls.

Sulph., Calc., Lyc.; or Sulph., Sars. and Sep. frequently follow in given order.

Calc. must not be used before Sulph.

Sulphur is the chronic of Aconite and follows it well in pneumonia and other acute diseases.

Aggravation.—At rest; *when standing; warmth in bed;* washing, bathing; changeable weather.

Amelioration.—Dry, warm weather; lying on the right side (Stan.).

SULPHURIC ACID.

Adapted to the light-haired; old people, especially women; flushes of heat in climacteric years.

Child has a sour odor despite careful washing (Rheum.).

Feels in a great hurry; every thing must be done quickly (Arg. n.).

Sensation as if the brain was loose in forehead and falling from side to side (Bell., Bry., Rhus, Spig.).

Chronic heartburn, sour eructations, sets teeth on edge (Rob.).

Water drank causes coldness of the stomach unless mixed with alcoholic liquor.

Sensation as if trembling all over, without real trembling.

Bad effects from mechanical injuries, with bruises, chafing and livid skin.

Ecchymosis; cicatrices turn blood-red or blue, are painful.

Gangrenous tendency after a bruise.

Petechia: purpura hemorrhagica; blue spots; livid, red itching blotches.

Hemorrhage of black blood from all the outlets of the body (Crot., Mur. ac., Nit. ac.).

Concussion of brain from fall or blow where skin is cold and body bathed in cold sweat.

Weak and exhausted from some deep-seated dyscrasia; no other symptoms (Psor., Sulph.).

Relations.—Complementary: Puls.

Follows well after Arn. with bruised pain, livid skin and profuse sweat. Ailments, from brandy drinking.

"Sulphuric acid, one part, with three parts of alcohol, 10 to 15 drops, three times daily for three or four weeks, has been successfully used to subdue the craving for liquor."—HERING.

SYPHILINIUM.

Pains *from darkness to daylight;* begin with twilight and end with daylight (Merc., Phyt.).

Pains increase and decrease gradually (Stan.); shifting and require frequent change of position.

All symptoms are worse at night (Merc.).

Eruptions: dull, red, copper-colored spots, becoming blue when getting cold.

Extreme emaciation (Abrot., Iod.).

Heart: lancinating pains from base to apex, at night (from apex to base, Med.).

Loss of memory; cannot remember names of books, persons or places; arithmetical calculation difficult.

Sensation: as if going insane; as if about to be paralyzed.

Terrible dread of night on account of mental and physical exhaustion on awakening; it is intolerable, death is preferable.

Fears terrible suffering from exhaustion on awakening (Lach.).

Headache, neuralgic in character, causing sleeplessness and delirium at night; commencing at 4 P.M.; worse from 10 to 11 and ceasing at daylight (ceases at 11 or 12 P.M., Lyc.); falling of the hair.

Craving alcohol, in any form. Hereditary tendency to alcoholism (Psor., Tuber.).

Obstinate constipation for years; rectum seems tied up with strictures; when enema were used the agony of passage was like labor (Tub.).

When the best selected remedy fails to relieve or permanently improve, in syphilitic affections.

Relations.—Compare: AUR., ASAF., KALI J., MERC., in bone diseases and syphilitic affections.

Aggravation.—At night, from twilight to daylight.

TABACUM.

Diseases originating in cerebral irritation followed by marked irritation of functions of vagi.

Emaciation of cheeks and back.

Complete prostration of entire muscular system.

Sensation of excessive wretchedness.

Icy coldness of surface; covered with cold sweat.

Symptoms occur in paroxysms—asthma, sick headache, vertigo.

Great despondency with indigestion, palpitation, intermittent pulse.

Vertigo: death-like pallor, increasing to loss of consciousness; relieved in open air and by vomiting; on rising or looking upward; *on opening the eyes.*

Sick headache coming on in early morning, intolerable by noon, deathly nausea, violent vomiting; < by noise and light; periodical, lasting one or two days.

Sudden pain on right side of head as if struck by a hammer or a club.

Dim-sighted; sees as through a veil; strabismus, depending upon brain troubles.

Amaurosis, from atrophy of retina or optic nerve.

Face pale, blue, pinched, sunken, collapsed, covered with cold sweat.

Nausea: incessant, as if seasick; vomiting, on least motion; with faintness; > in open air.

Vomiting: violent, with cold sweat; soon as he begins to move; during pregnancy, when lactic acid fails (Psor.).

Seasickness; deathly nausea, pallor, coldness; < by least motion *and* > *on deck in fresh, cold air.*

Terrible faint, sinking feeling at pit of stomach.

Child wants abdomen uncovered; relieves nausea and vomiting.

Palpitation: violent when lying on left side; goes off when turning to the right.

Pulse: quick, full, large; small, intermittent, exceedingly slow; feeble, irregular, almost imperceptible.

Hands icy cold, body warm.

Legs icy cold, from knees down; trembling of limbs.

Relations.—Antidotes of bad effects of tobacco, are:

Ipec., for excessive nausea and vomiting.

Ars., for the bad effects of tobacco chewing.

Nux, for the gastric symptoms next morning after smoking. Phos., palpitation, tobacco heart and sexual weakness.

Ign., for annoying hiccough from tobacco chewing.

Clem. or Plant., for tobacco toothache.

Sep., neuralgic affections of right side of face; dyspepsia; chronic nervousness, especially in sedentary occupations.

Lyc., for impotence, spasms, cold sweat from excessive smoking.

Gels., occipital headache and vertigo from excessive use, especially smoking.

Tabacum, potentized (200 or 1000) to relieve terrible craving when discontinuing use.

Amelioration.—*Open*, *fresh*, *cold air*.

TARAXACUM.

For gastric and bilious attacks, especially gastric headaches.

Mapped tongue (Lach., Nat. m.); covered with a white film with sensation of rawness. This film comes off in patches, leaving dark red, tender, very sensitive spots (Ran. s.).

Jaundice with enlargement and induration of liver (mapped tongue).

Debility, loss of appetite, *profuse night sweats*, especially when convalescing from bilious or typhoid fever.

Restlessness of limbs in typhoid (Rhus, Zinc.).

Relations.—Compare: Bry., Chel., Hydr., Nux, in gastric and bilious affections.

Aggravation.—Almost all symptoms appear when sitting.

TARANTULA.

Adapted to highly nervous organisms, especially choreic affections where whole body, or right arm and left leg are affected (Agar.).

Constant movement of the legs, arms, trunk, with inability to do anything.

Restlessness, could not keep quiet in any position; must keep in motion, *though walking* < *all symptoms* (rev. of, Rhus, Ruta).

Hyperæsthesia: least excitement irritates, followed by languid sadness.

Slight touch along the spine provokes spasmodic pain in chest and cardiac region.

Headache; intense, as if thousands of needles were pricking in the brain.

Malignant ulcers; carbuncle, anthrax; gangrene.

Symptoms appear periodically.

Headache, neuralgic < by noise, touch, strong light, > by rubbing head against the pillow.

At every menstrual nisus, throat, mouth and tongue intolerably dry, especially when sleeping (Nux m.).

Sexual excitement extreme even to mania; spasms of uterus; pruritus vulvæ become intolerable.

Relations.—Similar to: Apis., Lach., Crot., Naja, Ther.

Aggravation.—Motion; *contact;* noise; change of weather.

Amelioration.—In open air; music; *rubbing affected parts.*

Termini of nerves became so irritated and sensitive that some kind of friction is necessary to obtain relief.

TEREBINTH.

The urine has the odor of violets.

Tongue smooth, glossy, as if deprived of papillæ.

Hematuria: blood, thoroughly mixed with the urine; sediment, like coffee-grounds; cloudy, smoky, albuminous; profuse, dark or black, painless.

Congestion and inflammation of viscera; kidneys, bladder, lungs, intestines, uterus; with hemorrhage, and malignant tendency.

Purpura hemorrhagica; fresh ecchymoses in great numbers from day to day (Sulph. ac.).

Ascites with anasarca, in organic lesions of kidneys.

Hemorrhages; from bowels, with ulceration; passive, dark with ulceration or epithelial degeneration.

Violent burning and drawing pains in kidney, bladder and urethra.

Urine rich in albumin and blood, but few if any casts.

Strangury; spasmodic retention of urine.

Relations. — Compare: ALUMEN, ARN., ARS., CANTH., LACH., NIT. AC.

Is recommended as a prophylactic in malarial and African fevers.

THERIDION.

Time passes too quickly (too slowly, Arg. n., Cann. i., Nux m.).

Vertigo: *on closing the eyes* (Thuja—on opening them, Tab.); *from any, even least noise;* aural or labyrinthine (Meniere's disease).

Nausea, from least motion, and *especially on closing eyes.*

Headache: when beginning to move, as of a dull heavy pressure behind the eyes; violent, deep, in the

brain; < lying own; very much < from others walking on the floor, or least motion of head.

Every sound seems to penetrate through the whole body, causing nausea and vertigo.

Toothache; *every shrill sound* penetrates the teeth.

Seasickness of nervous women; they close their eyes to get rid of the motion of the vessel and grow deathly sick.

Pains in the bones all over as if broken.

Great sensitiveness between vertebræ, sits sideways in a chair to avoid pressure against spine (Chin. s.); < by least noise and jar of foot on floor.

"In rachitis, caries, necrosis, it apparently goes to the root of the evil and destroys the cause."—Dr. Baruch.

Phthisis florida often effects a cure if given in the early stages of disease.

In scrofulosis where the best-chosen remedies fail to relieve.

Relations.—Follows well after: Cal. and Lyc.

THUJA.

Adapted to hydrogenoid constitution of Grauvogl, which is related to sycosis as effect is to cause.

Thuja bears the same relation to the sycosis of Hahnemann—fig warts, condylomata and wart-like excrescences upon mucous and cutaneous surfaces—that Sulphur does to psora, or Mercury to syphilis.

Acts well in lymphatic temperament, in very fleshy dark complexion, black hair, unhealthy skin.

Ailments from bad effects of vaccination (Sil.).

Sweat only on uncovered parts.

Vertigo, when closing the eyes (Ther.).

Headache: as if a nail had been driven into parietal bone (Coff., Ign.); or as if a convex button were pressed on the part; from sexual excesses; from tea (Sel.)

White scaly dandruff; hair dry and falling.

Abdomen: as if an animal were crying; motion as if something alive; protrudes here and there like the arm of a fœtus (Croc., Nux m.).

Toothache from tea drinking.

"On blowing the nose a pressing pain in the hollow tooth (at the side of it)."—Bönninghausen.

Distressing, burning pain in left ovarian region when walking or riding, must sit or lie down (Croc.); worse at each menstrual nisus.

Constipation: violent pains in rectum compel cessation of effort; recedes, after being partly expelled (Sanic., Sil.).

Diarrhœa: early morning; expelled forcibly with much flatus (Aloe); gurgling, as water from a bung-hole; < after breakfast, coffee, fat food, vaccination.

Skin: looks dirty; brown or brownish, white spots here and there; warts, large, seedy, pedunculated; eruptions only on covered parts, burn after scratching.

Flesh feels as if beaten, from the bones (as if scraped, Rhus).

Sensation after urinating, as if urine was trickling in urethra; severe cutting pain at close of urination (Sars.).

Perspiration, smelling like honey, on the genitals.

When walking the limbs feel as if made of wood.

Sensation as if the body, especially the limbs, *were made of glass and would break easily.*

Suppressed gonorrhœa: causing articular rheumatism; prostatitis; sycosis; impotence; condylomata, and many constitutional troubles.

Nails; deformed, brittle (Ant. c.).

Relations.—Complementary: Med., Sab., Sil.

Compare: CANN. S., CANTH., COP., STAPH.; CINNAB. for warts on the prepuce.

Aggravation.—At night; from heat of bed; at 3 A.M. and 3 P.M., from cold, damp air; narcotics.

TRILLIUM.

Hemorrhage; copious, both active and passive, usually bright red; from nose, lungs, kidneys and uterus (Ipec., Mill.).

Epistaxis; profuse, passive, bright red.

Bleeding from cavity after extraction of a tooth (Ham.).

Menses: profuse, every two weeks, lasting a week or longer (Calc. p.); after overexertion or too long a ride.

Menorrhagia: flow, profuse, gushing, bright red; at least movement; from displaced uterus; at the climacteric; every two weeks, dark, clotted (Thlas.).

Hemoptysis: incipient phthisis, with bloody sputa; in advanced stages, with copious, purulent expectoration and troublesome cough.

Sensation as if hips and small of back were falling to pieces; as if sacro-iliac synchondroses were falling apart; as if bones of pelvis were broken (Æsc.).

Relations.—Complementary to: Calc. phos. in menstrual and hemorrhagic affections.

Compare: CINCH., BELL., KALI C., MILL., LACH., SEP., SULPH.

TUBERCULINUM.

Adapted to persons of light complexion; blue eyes, blonde in preference to brunette; tall, slim, flat, narrow chest; active and precocious mentally, weak physically; tubercular diathesis.

When with a family history of tubercular affections the best selected remedy fails to relieve or permanently improve.

Symptoms ever changing; ailments affecting one organ, then another—the lungs, brain, kidneys, liver, stomach, nervous system—beginning suddenly, ceasing suddenly.

Takes cold easily without knowing how or where.

Emaciation rapid and pronounced; losing flesh while eating well (Abrot., Calc., Con., Iod., Nat.).

Crops of small boils, intensely painful, successively appear in the nose; green, fetid pus.

Plica polonica; several bad cases permanently cured after Bor. and Psor. failed.

Tubercular deposit begins in apex of lungs, usually the left (Phos., Sulph.).

Relations.—Complementary: Psor., Sulph.

When Psor., Sulph., or the best selected remedy fails to relieve or permanently improve.

Belladonna, for acute attacks, congestive or inflammatory, occurring in tubercular diseases.

Hydrastis to fatten patients cured with Tuberculinum.

Adapted to diseases with rapid sinking of the vital forces.

Cold perspiration on the forehead, with nearly all complaints.

Cannot bear to be left alone; yet persistently refuses to talk.

Mania with desire to cut and tear everything, especially clothes (Taren.).

Attacks of fainting from least exertion (Carbo v., Sulph.).

Sinking feeling during hemorrhage.

Sensation of a lump of ice on vertex, with chilliness (Sep.).

Face: pale, blue, collapsed; features sunken; red while lying, becomes pale on rising up (Acon.).

Craving for acids or refreshing things (Phos. ac.).

Icy coldness of face, tip of nose, feet, hands and many other parts.

Violent vomiting with profuse diarrhœa.

Cutting pain in abdomen as from knives.

Cholera: vomiting and purging; stool, profuse, watery, gushing, prostrating; after fright.

Dysmenorrhœa: with vomiting and purging, or exhausting diarrhœa with cold sweat (Amm. c., Bov.); is so weak can scarcely stand for two days at each menstrual nisus.

Bad effects of opium eating, tobacco chewing.

Pains in the limbs during wet weather, getting worse from warmth of bed, better by continued walking.

In congestive or pernicious intermittent fever, with extreme coldness, thirst; *face cold and collapsed;* skin

cold and clammy, great prostration; cold sweat on forehead and deathly pallor on face.

Relations.—After: Ars., Arn., Cinch., Cup., Ipec.

After, Camph. in cholera and cholera morbus.

After Amm. c., Carbo v. and Bov., in dysmenorrhœa with vomiting and purging.

Often removes bad effects of excessive use of alcohol and tobacco.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

For full-blooded, plethoric persons.

Congestion, especially to base of brain, of chest, spine and stomach.

Violent pains attending inflammation.

Acute rheumatism, high fever, full, hard, rapid pulse, severe pains in joints and muscles (Bry., Salyc. ac.).

Child trembles, jerks, threatened with convulsions; continually jerking or nodding of the head.

Nervous or sick headache; congestion from suppressed menses; intense, almost apoplectic, with violent nausea and vomiting.

Congestive apoplexy, hot head, bloodshot eyes, thick speech, slow full pulse, hard as iron.

Convulsions: dim vision; basilar meningitis; head retracted; child on verge of spasms.

Cerebro spinal diseases; with spasms, dilated pupils, tetanic convulsions, opisthotonos; cold, clammy perspiration.

Sunstroke, head full, throbbing of arteries, sensitive to sound; double or partial vision (Gels., Glon.).

Tongue: white or yellow with red streak down the

middle; dry, moist, white or yellow coating, or no coating on either side; feels scalded (Sang.).

Veratrum viride should not be given simply to "bring down the pulse" or "control the heart's action," but like any other remedy for the totality of the symptoms.

ZINCUM.

Increased fidgety feeling in feet or lower extremities; must move them constantly.

Always feels better every way *as soon as the menses begin to flow; it relieves all her sufferings*, but they return again soon after the flow ceases.

In cerebral affections; in pending paralysis of brain; where the vis medicatrix naturæ is too weak to develop exanthemata; symptoms of effusion into ventricles.

Child cries out during sleep; whole body jerks during sleep; *rolls the head from side to side;* face alternately pale and red.

Chorea: from suppressed eruptions; from fright.

Great greediness when eating; cannot eat fast enough (incipient brain disease in children).

Feet sweaty and sore about toes; fetid, suppressed foot-sweat; very nervous.

Spinal irritation; prostration of strength.

Cannot bear back touched (Taran.).

Can only void urine while sitting bent backwards.

During sweat, cannot tolerate any covering.

Relations.—Compare: HELL., TUBER., in incipient brain diseases from suppressed eruptions.

Aggravation.—Of many symptoms from drinking wine, even a small quantity (Alum., Con.).

Is followed well by Ign. but not by Nux, which disagrees.

Inimical.—Cham. and Nux; should not be used before or after.

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